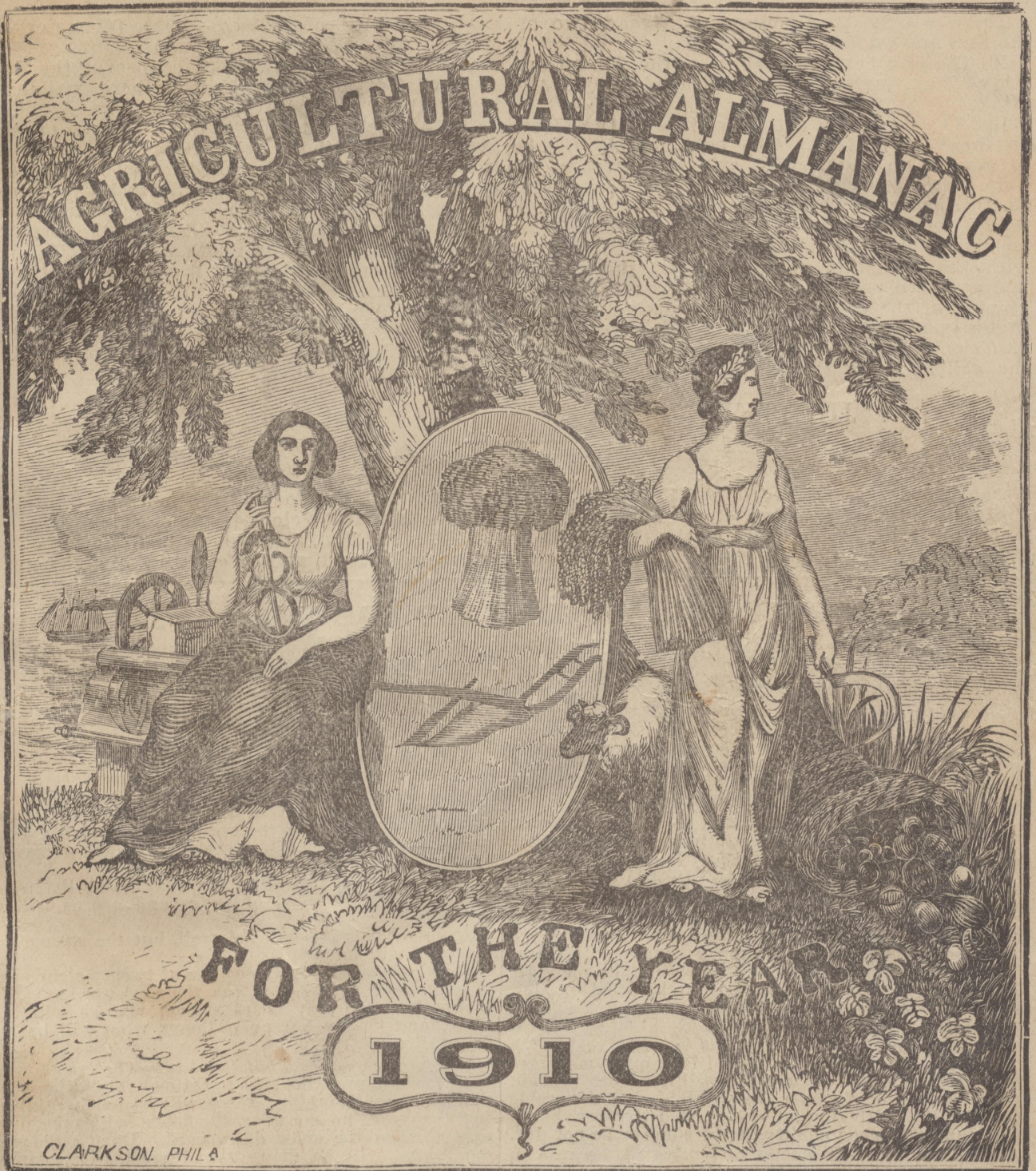


85th VOLUME.



LANCASTER, PA.

Printed and Sold by JOHN BAER'S SONS, Nos. 14—16 North Christian St.

Eclipses for the year 1910.

There will be four eclipses this year, two of the Sun and two of the Moon, viz:

I. The first is a total eclipse of the Sun on the 9th of May, invisible in America, visible in Australia.

II. The second is a total eclipse of the Moon on the 24th of May. The beginning is visible in general in the central and western part of Asia, Africa, southwest Europe, South America, North America, with the exception of Alaska, and in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean. The end is visible in South America, North America, with the exception of Alaska, and the central and southern part of the Pacific Ocean. The beginning of the eclipse is at 12 o'clock 9 minutes in the morning; the middle of the eclipse is at 12 o'clock 34 minutes in the morning; the end of the eclipse is at 12 o'clock 59 minutes in the

morning. Size of eclipse,—1.099 (diameter of Moon—1.0). (Washington time).

III. The third is a partial eclipse of the Sun on the 1st of November, invisible here, visible in the northern part of Asia and Alaska.

IV. The fourth is a total eclipse of the Moon on the 16th of November. The beginning is visible in general in Africa, Europe, the central and western part of Asia, South America and the eastern part of North America. The end is visible in general in Africa, Europe, the western part of Asia, North and South America. The beginning of the eclipse is at 6 o'clock 54 minutes in the evening; the middle of the eclipse is at 7 o'clock 20 minutes in the evening; the end of the eclipse is at 7 o'clock 46 minutes in the evening. Size of eclipse—1.131 (diameter of the Moon—1.0). (Washington time).

JUPITER (♃) is the reigning Planet this year.

CARDINAL POINTS.

Vernal Equinox, entrance of the Sun into Aries, March 21st, at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Summer Solstice, entrance of the Sun into Cancer, June 22d, at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Autumnal Equinox, entrance of the Sun into Libra, September 23rd, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Winter Solstice, entrance of the Sun into Capricorn, December 22nd, at 12 o'clock 15 min. at noon.

Centennial Almanac for the year 1910.

The following is an extract from the "Centennial Almanac" for the year 1910.

JUPITER is this year the reigning planet.

Year in General.—This year is pretty favorable, however more humid than dry; but as its predecessor Saturn, with his tedious winter and excessive cold, will still hold on until in the spring, it will be a late year, so that often in this year all kinds of grain will grow up three weeks later than in other years.

Spring.—Is until May cold and humid, in the middle, during ten or twelve days, temperate and mild, but afterwards to the end cold and humid.

Summer.—Is in the commencement cold and humid, in the middle favorable diversified with frequent thundergusts, towards the end very hot. If in this year a dry summer occurs, which in the course of twenty-eight years seldom happens, grain will therefore become dear. A dry summer will take place, if during the preceding February, March, April or May an eclipse of the sun has occurred.

Autumn.—Is rainy throughout.

Winter.—In the commencement is quite cold, with much snow; but towards the end it is quite moderate and without snow; high winds will however prevail.

Cultivation of Summer Grain.—This is a favorable year for the cultivation of barley, which grows abundantly and of a good quality, if the summer be not dry. A good supply of it should be cultivated, because in the two following years but little is to be hoped for. On the other hand, oats, peas, and millet will yield but little and remain small, but will be good. There will be a good yield of hay and aftermath; but not in all places; also of cabbage and turnips. A good supply of hay, straw and fodder should be made, as in the two succeeding years very little is to be expected.

Cultivation of Winter Grain.—No sheep must be

driven into the grain to graze neither in the spring or autumn, for if even no sheep will be suffered to run on the grain, the season will be late, notwithstanding Jupiter is disposed to great humidity: so that all kinds of grain will often in this year grow up later than in other years.

Autumn Seeding.—Notwithstanding the closing of the ground by frost and snow will take place slowly it will be better to sow early than late, particularly the wheat, on account of the rough and dry spring which will follow. If the grain is not grown out too much, which happens but seldom, the sheep may be permitted to run upon it.

Fruit.—Notwithstanding the year upon the whole is favorable, the yield of pears and acorns will be small.

Hops.—The yield will be small, but the strength of the crop will be good.

Grape Culture.—In the course of twenty-eight years it happens scarcely once (as the ancients say) that in one year of that series a good vintage will take place, and mostly but an ordinary wine will be produced.

Tempests and Thundergusts.—The west wind will mostly prevail, but sometimes also the south wind. Notwithstanding there will be much rain during the year, no considerable floods will take place, except when the snow disappears. During the summer there will be many thundergusts, but without causing much injury.

Reptiles and Vermin.—As this year will for the most part be cold, there will be but few snakes, toads, grasshoppers and but few worms in the grain. At the close of autumn, however, mice will be numerous.

Fishes.—Will everywhere be moderately abundant.

Diseases.—In autumn headaches and hypochondriac diseases will prevail.

AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1910,

Being the second after Leap Year, and until the 4th
of July the 134th of American Independence.

Arranged after the System of the German Calendars.

CONTAINING

The rising, setting, and eclipses of the Sun and Moon; the phases and places of the Moon; the aspects of the planets, the rising, setting and southing of the most conspicuous planets and fixed stars, the equation of time, and the time of high water at Philadelphia;
with a variety of useful and entertaining matter, official list
of Courts of Quarter Sessions, &c.

Calculated for the Meridian of Pennsylvania and the adjoining States.



COPYRIGHT, 1909, by
JOHN BAER'S SONS, Lancaster, Pa.

Mailed postpaid for 10 cts. a copy. For wholesale rates address Publishers.

Movable Feasts and Chronological Cycles.

MOVABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday, January 23.
 Sexagesima Sunday, January 30.
 Quinquagesima Sunday, February 6.
 Shrove Tuesday, February 8.
 Ash Wednesday, or first day of Lent, February 9.
 Quadragesima Sunday, February 13.
 Mid Lent, March 2.
 Palm Sunday, March 20.
 Maunday Thursday, March 24.
 Good Friday, March 25.
 Easter Sunday, March 27.
 Low Sunday, April 3.
 Rogation Sunday, May 1.
 Ascension Day, May 5.
 Whit Sunday, May 15.
 Trinity Sunday, May 22.
 Corpus Christus, May 26.
 Memorial Day, May 30.

Thanksgiving Day, on fourth or last Thursday in November as President may appoint.
 First Sunday in Advent, November 27.
 Sundays after Trinity are 26 this year.
 Christmas Day, December 25.

QUATEMBER OR EMBER DAYS.

1st. On the 16, 18, and 19 of February.
 2d. On the 18, 20, and 21 of May.
 3d. On the 21, 23, and 24 of September.
 4th. On the 14, 16, and 17 of December.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter.....	B.
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number.....	11
Epacts	19
Solar Cycle.....	15
Roman Indiction.....	8
Julian Period.....	6623

The chronology of the Jews for the year 5671 commences on the 3rd of October 1910.

The chronology of the Mohammedans for the year 1327 commences on the 13th of January 1910.

CHARACTERS OF THE CONSTELLATIONS.

 Aries, the Ram.	 Leo, the Lion.	 Sagittarius, the Bowman.
 Taurus, the Bull.	 Virgo, the Virgin.	 Capricornus, the Goat.
 Gemini, the Twins.	 Libra, the Balance.	 Aquarius, the Butler
 Cancer, the Crab.	 Scorpio, the Scorpion.	 Pisces, the Fishes

ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS EXPLAINED.

 New Moon.	 Moon's ascending Node, or Dragon's Head.
 First quarter, or Moon in general.	 Moon's descending Node, or Dragon's Tail.
 Full Moon.	 Moon's Ascension.
 Last quarter, or Moon in general.	 Moon's Descension.
	 Moon in apogee, furthest from the earth.
	 Moon in Perigee, nearest to the earth.

PLANETS AND ASPECTS.

 Sun,	 Mars,	 Conjunction, or planets in the same longitude.
 Mercury,	 Jupiter,	 Sextile, when they are 60 degrees distant.
 Venus,	 Saturn,	 Quartile, when they are 90 degrees distant.
 Neptune.	 Herschel,	 Trine, when they are 120 degrees distant.
 Earth.	 Moon,	 Opposition, when they are 180 degrees distant.

NOTE TO THE READER.—The calculation of the Almanac is made to solar or apparent time, to which add the equation when the sun is slow, and subtract when fast, for the mean or clock time.

AGRICULTURAL.

HISTORY OF THE BALDWIN APPLE.

Everybody who has eaten a Baldwin apple, and known it to be a Baldwin apple, will be grateful to the man who discovered it. Those who have not eaten Baldwin apples but who have eaten Bartlett pears or Perkins prunes will understand the sentiment that pervades the ranks of the Baldwin apple eaters.

It is not really necessary that one should be a charter or even an associate member of a historical or a horticultural society in order to appreciate the importance of recognizing and preserving the names which have been given from time to time to vegetables, flowers and fruit.

Indeed, it is essential to historical and horticultural as well as to biographical accuracy that these names shall be embalmed not only in the minutes of learned societies but in the breasts of the plain people, because so strong is the tendency in some to deprive others of the honors they are entitled to that unless we have it impressed upon us frequently that this, for instance, is a Jenkins squash, or a Thompson turnip, or a Jones onion, or a Wilkins violet, or a Simpkins rose, or a Perkins prune, or a Bartlett pear, or a Baldwin apple, we are likely to call it by the name of the truck gardner, or the greer grocer, or the marketman, or the peddler who sold it to us.

To illustrate how careful we should be, let us take the case of the Baldwin apple. There is no danger of the name in this particular instance, but it seems that the history of that apple has not been properly transmitted to us. Out at Wilmington there is a monument that bears this inscription:

Now it appears from written testimony submitted to the Rumford Historical Association at its last regular meeting that the engineer credited with the discovery of the Baldwin apple was by no means the earliest discoverer of it. On the contrary, Governor Bowdoin wrote on Feb. 14. 1784:

There is other evidence equally as strong, and sufficient to convince the Rumford Historical Association that the discovery of the apple antedates the time mentioned in the above description. It is loath, however, to recommend a correction of the inscription, since it would seem to reflect upon the generous donor of the monument, but if a change shall be demanded it recommends the following:

Now, to some it will seem that this is taking a small matter seriously. Perhaps so, and yet if the small matters are not taken seriously the large matters are likely at times to fare very badly indeed. Moreover, it is always worth while to get down to the truth. And, furthermore, this is not the first time an apple has been taken seriously.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE.

Asparagus closely follows rhubarb, sending up its shoots as soon as real warm weather comes to start growth. The shoots should be cut when about 6 to 10 inches long and all tender parts cut in short pieces half an inch long and cooked like green peas. The asparagus is not only delicious, but has certain medical qualities like rhubarb. It acts strongly on the kidneys and seems to be nature's tonic for toning up the system after a long cold winter. From 100 to 200 roots will supply the family depending on its size. All varieties are good. The roots should be set in furrows about eight inches deep. The plants can be dropped like potatoes about one foot apart and covered with earth about one inch deep, and as the plants grow, fill in about them until the furrow is level. The grounds should be cultivated and all weeds kept out. In the fall and spring of each year, the field should be well harrowed over and rotted manure applied and harrowed in. The rows can be salted to keep the weeds down and the middles cultivated with hoe. Thus is the culture very simple after the first year. The stalks should not be cut for table use until the second or third year after setting, but all dead "grass" should be mowed and burned every fall, just before winter.

THE STRAWBERRY.

Have a Bed of the Luscious Fruit for Your Own Use on the Farm.

The strawberry is the first berry fruit to ripen in the spring and a generous planting of them should be made. They follow closely after rhubarb and asparagus. The soil must be rich and the plants must be set in spring for the best results. It takes from 200 to 500 plants to supply a family, depending upon the wants of the family and the skill of the grower. They should be set in rows of five feet apart in the row. All weeds must be hoed out by hand that do not come in line with the cultivator. The oftener they are cultivated and hoed, the better will be the growth and the larger the crop of berries. When winter comes, the bed should be nicely covered with straw and left on till warm weather comes, when it should be removed from the plants and placed in the rows for a carpet to get down on when picking, and also to act as a preventive of drying out in dry weather. There are numerous varieties of strawberries and most of them are valuable under certain conditions.

—Black Stencil Ink.—Triturate together 1 part pine soot and 2 parts Prussian blue, with a little glycerine, then add 3 parts gum arabic, and just enough glycerine to form a thin paste.

JANUARY, 1st Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moon Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Saturday	1 <i>New Year</i>	6	4 37	 14	10 52	⊕ in Peri-helion	☾ in ☿	47	234 37
1] <i>Sunday after New Year.</i> Matth. 2. Days' length 9 hours 14 min.									
Sunday	2 Abel, Seth	7	5 19	 2	11 49	☾ h sets 12 31 m.		47	234 37
Monday	3 Enoch	7	5 59	 15	morn	☾ 3. ☾ in apo. ☿ ☾		47	234 37
Tuesday	4 Methusalem	8	6 38	 28	12 47	☐ ☾ ☉ 7* south 8 41e.		57	224 38
Wednesd	5 Simon	9	7 19	 10	1 17	♂ sets 12 44 m.		57	224 38
Thursday	6 <i>Epiphany</i>	10	8 2	 25	2 16	♀ sets 8 8 m.		67	214 39
Friday	7 Isidor	10	8 48	 8	3 18	♀ brilliancy ☐ h ☉ ☾ in ☿		67	214 39
Saturday	8 Erhard	11	9 2	 23	4 20	☾ rises 12 00 m.		77	204 40
2] <i>1st Sunday after Epiphany.</i> Luke 2. Days' length 9 hours 20 min.									
Sunday	9 Julian	12	10 30	 3	5 21	☾ gr. libration e. ☾		77	204 40
Monday	10 <i>Paul, Herm.</i>	12	11 25	 15	6 16	☾ gr. Elong. east ☿ sets 6 15 even.		87	194 41
Tuesday	11 Hyginus	1	evening 20	 28	sets	☾ 11. ☾ ☉ h gr. hel. lat. so.		87	184 42
Wednesd	12 Rinehold	2	1 20	 12	6 11	☾ ☉ ☿ ☾ ☾ 12 37 m.		87	174 43
Thursday	13 Hilary	3	2 15	 24	7 22	☿ in ☿ ☿ ☾ ☿ sets 7 58e.		97	174 43
Friday	14 Felix	4	3 7	 6	8 35	h sets 11 46 e.		97	164 44
Saturday	15 Maurice	5	3 58	 19	9 45	Arctur rises 11 10e.		97	154 45
3] <i>2d Sunday after Epiphany.</i> John 2. Days' length 9 hours 32 min.									
Sunday	16 Marcellus	5	4 47	 5	10 58	☿ station-ary ☾ rises 11 31m		107	144 46
Monday	17 <i>Franklin born Anthony</i>	6	5 35	 17	morn.	☾ h ☐ ☾ ☿ in Peri-helion		107	134 47
Tuesday	18 Prisca	7	6 25	 0	12 45	☾ 18. ☾ ☉ ☿ sets 12 31 m.		107	124 48
Wednesd	19 Sarah	8	7 16	 13	1 56	☾ in Peri-gee south even		117	114 49
Thursday	20 F. Sebastian	9	8 11	 26	3 12	☿ station-ary ☿ sets 7 41e. ☾ ☉ ☿		117	104 50
Friday	21 Agnes	9	9 8	 10	4 20	h sets 11 21 e.		117	94 51
Saturday	22 Vincent	10	10 6	 24	5 29	Procyon south 11 12e		127	84 52
4] <i>Septuagesima.</i> Matth 20. Days' length 9 hours 46 min.									
Sunday	23 Emerentia	11	11 5	 7	6 30	☿ ☿ ☾ ☾ rises 11 4 e.		127	74 53
Monday	24 <i>St. Catharine</i>	12	morn.	 19	7 21	☾ Regulus rises 6 46 e.		127	64 54
Tuesday	25 <i>Paul's Conv.</i>	1	12 55	 6	rises	☾ 25. ☾ gr. libr. west		127	64 54
Wednesd	26 Polycarpus	2	1 44	 18	6 29	☿ ☿ ☉ Inferior		137	54 55
Thursday	27 F. Chrysost.	2	2 30	 1	7 25	♀ sets 7 15 e.		137	44 56
Friday	28 Charles	3	3 13	 15	8 35	☿ gr. hel. lat. north		137	34 57
Saturday	29 <i>McKinley born Valerius</i>	4	3 54	 29	9 38	♂ sets 12 17 m.		137	24 58
5] <i>Sexagesima.</i> Luke 8. Days' length 9 hours 58 min.									
Sunday	30 Adelgunda	5	4 34	 13	10 33	☾ station-ary ☿ ☾ ☾ rises 10 36 e.		137	14 59
Monday	31 Virgil	5	5 14	 28	11 35	☾ in apogee h sets 10 45 e.		147	05 0

January has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 3rd, at 8 o'clock 26 minutes in the morning; changeable.

New moon the 11th, at 6 o'clock 51 minutes in the morning: rain or snow.

First quarter the 18th, at 5 o'clock 20 minutes
in the morning; cold.

Full moon the 25th, at 6 o'clock 50 minutes in the morning; rain.

Probable State of the Weather.

JANUARY: 1st, 2d, pleasant; 3d, 4th, changeable, 5th, 6th, 7th, windy and cold; 8th, 9th, cloudy; 10th, 11th, 12th, rain or snow; 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, clear; 17th, 18th, 19th, cold, 20th, 21st, 22d, changeable, 23d, 24th, mild, 25th, 26th, 27th, rain; 28th, 29th, clear; 30th, 31st, cold.

Probable State of the Weather.

Del	3	Clarion	10	Lancaster	17
Schuylkill	3	Susquehanna	10	Bedford	17
Allegheny	3	Jefferson	10	Wayne	17
York	3	Montour	10	Luzerne	18
Lehigh	3	Berks	10	Bucks	24
Philadelphia	3	Union	10	Lackawanna	24
Mifflin	10	Cameron	10	Venango	24
Wyoming	10	Fulton	11	Tioga	24
Carbon	10	Clin'on	17	Snyder	25
Dauphin	10	Mercer	17	Adams	26
Blair	3	Perry	17		

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Morning stars.

Venus February 12 until November 26.

Mars after September 25.

Jupiter until March 31 after October 18.

Saturn after April 16 until October 27.

Mercury until January 26; April 5 until May 25;

July 19 until September 26; after November 12.

Evening stars.

Venus until February 12 after November 26.

Mars until September 25.

Jupiter after March 31 until October 18.

Saturn until April 16 after October 27.

Mercury after January 26 until April 5; May 25
until July 19; September 26 until November 12.

PLANET'S GREATEST BRILLIANCY.

Mercury—February 11, June 9, October 11 sets in the evening after the sun and rises in the morning before the sun. January 10, May 2, August 6, December 24. Venus—March 18, January 7. Jupiter—March 21. Saturn—October 27. Mars not this year.



PECULIARITIES OF THE MOON.

Most people have often wondered why the moon looks so much larger when just rising or setting than at other times. It really ought to look slightly smaller to us: for it is four thousand miles farther away or a distance equal to the radius of the earth, at rising and setting than when it is directly in the zenith. The cause is a so-called "optical illusion" but it illustrates a phase of the inability of the mind of man to reason against previous impressions, erroneous or otherwise. The illusion is explained by the following set of astericks. Let the reader decide with himself which is the longer distance, A-B or B-C.

A	B	C
* * * * *	* * * * *	*

It is at once seen that A-B appears longer, though both distances are the same. It appears longer on account of so many objects between, and, though it is known to be the same distance, the eye is always deceived. Just so with the moon on the horizon.

The way this can be proved in the moon's case is to roll up a sheet of paper in the form of a small cylinder and look at the moon through it. The moon at once appears in its natural size because there are not objects between to give the appearance of increased distance. Everyone knows that the moon near the horizon and at the zenith is the same object in both positions; but when on the horizon it seems larger because the distance is apparently greater, the mind thus unconsciously reasoning that being so much farther away it must necessarily be larger in order to see it. Nor can one control his mind on this point, for when the cylinder is taken away the eye is deceived again. Try it.

There are several interesting things about the moon itself that would appear peculiar to anyone from the earth visiting there. To begin with, the day and night together are a month long, each being about two weeks. As the moon has no atmosphere, its heat is radiated into space almost as soon as it comes from the sun. Therefore, it is the coldest of planets, the temperature never going above zero, and at night being over two hundred below. There being no diffused light on account of no atmosphere, when one stepped into the shadow of a rock he would immediately become invisible.

No sound could possibly be heard on the moon, because of no medium to carry it.

FEBRUARY, 2d Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H.	Moon	Moon	Moon	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun	Sun	Sun
		W.	south.	Place.	R. & S.		slo.	rises.	sets.
		h.	h. m.		h. m.		m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tuesday	1 Bridget	6	5 55		13 morn	7* south 6 44 e.	14 6	59 5	1
Wednesd	2 Candlemass	7	6 39		26 12 34	2. ♀ sets 6 45 e.	14 6	58 5	2
Thursday	3 Blasius	8	7 26		6 1 14	♂ rises 10 21 e. (in ♂)	14 6	57 5	3
Friday	4 Veronica	9	8 17		18 2 3	♀ in Perihelion	14 6	56 5	4
Saturday	5 Agatha	9	9 11		0 3 4	Capella south 8 1 e.	14 6	55 5	5

6] Quinquagesima.

Luke 18.

Days' length 10 hours 12 min

Sunday	6 Dorothy	10	10 8		14 4 10	♂ gr. libra- tion east ♀ station- ary	14 6	54 5	6
Monday	7 Richard	11	11 6		27 5 10	♂ sets 10 20 e.	14 6	53 5	7
Tuesday	8 Shrove Tuesd	12	11 46		10 6 3	♂♂♂ sets 12 8 m.	14 6	52 5	8
Wednesd	9 Ash Wednesd	12	even- ing 2		22 sets	9. ♂♀♂ ♀ sets 6 2 e.	14 6	51 5	9
Thursday	10 Scholastica	1	12 58		3 6 16	Algol rises 9 48 e.	14 6	50 5	10
Friday	11 Euphrosina	2	1 50		15 7 30	♂ rises 9 48 e.	14 6	49 5	11
Saturday	12 Lincoln born Ualia	3	2 41		28 8 47	(in Perigee ♂♀♂ Inferior	14 6	47 5	12

7] Invocavit.

Matth 4.

Days' length 10 hours 28 min

Sunday	13 Castor	4	3 31		10 9 57	♂♂♂ at 8 13 e.	14 6	46 5	14
Monday	14 Valentine	5	4 22		23 11 14	♂ sets 9 55 e.	14 6	45 5	15
Tuesday	15 Faustinus	6	5 13		5 morn	♂♂♂ sets 12 2 m	14 6	44 5	16
Wednesd	16 Emberday	6	6 7		19 12 26	16 ♀ ri. 6 2 m (in ♂)	14 6	42 5	18
Thursday	17 Constantia	7	7 2		1 1 26	♂ pica south 3 3 m.	14 6	41 5	19
Friday	18 Concordia	8	8 0		13 2 22	♂ rises 9 28 e.	14 6	40 5	20
Saturday	19 Susanna	9	8 58		27 3 22	♂ gr. Elong. west ♀ rises 5 36 m ♂ enters	14 6	38 5	22

8] Reminiscere.

Matth. 15.

Days' length 10 hours 46 min.

Sunday	20 Eucharis	10	9 54		10 4 24	♂ gr. lib. w. ♀ in ♂ ♂♂♂	14 6	37 5	23
Monday	21 Eleonora	11	10 48		24 5 17	♂ sets 9 30 e.	14 6	36 5	24
Tuesday	22 Washington's Birthday	12	11 38		8 6 0	♂ sets 11 56 e.	14 6	35 5	25
Wednesd	23 Serenus	1	morn.		22 rises	23. ♀ rises 5 34 m	13 6	33 5	27
Thursday	24 Matthew	2	12 34		2 6 22	Procyon south 9 25 e.	13 6	32 5	28
Friday	25 Victor	2	1 8		14 7 25	Sirius south 8 21 e.	13 6	31 5	29
Saturday	26 Nestor	3	1 49		28 8 28	♀ gr. hel. lat. north	13 6	29 5	31

9] Oculi.

Luke 11.

Days' length 11 hours 4 min.

Sunday	27 Leander	4	2 30		10 9 24	♂♂♂ rises 8 39 e ♂♂♀	13 6	28 5	32
Monday	28 Romanus	5	3 10		23 10 23	♂ in apogee ♂ sets 11 51 e.	13 6	27 5	33

VENUS (♀) is on the 12th in Inferior Conjunction with the Sun and passes from Evening to Morning Star.

February has 28 Days.

MOON'S PHASES &c.

Last quarter the 2nd, at 6 o'clock 27 minutes in the morning; windy and rain.

New moon the 9th, at 8 o'clock 13 minutes in the evening; rain or snow.

First quarter the 16th, at 1 o'clock 32 minutes in the afternoon; rain.

Full moon the 23rd, at 10 o'clock 35 minutes in the evening; windy.

Probable State of the Weather.

FEBRUARY: 1st, 2d, 3d, windy with rain or snow; 4th, 5th, 6th, very cold; 7th, 8th, changeable, 9th, 10th, 11th, snow; 12th, 13th, 14th, clear and cold; 15th, 16th, mild; 17th, rain; 18th, 19th, 20, pleasant; 21st, 22d, cloudy; 23d, 24th, windy; 26th, 27th, 28th, pleasant.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Westmoreland	7	Juniata	14	Snyder	28
Bradford	7	Erie	14	Forest	28
Columbia	7	Northampton	14	Franklin	28
Northumberland	7	Crawford	14	Montour	28
Philadelphia	7	Clearfield	14	M'Kean	28
Allegheny	7	Washington	14	Somerset	28
Cumberland	7	Monroe	14	Centre	28
Huntingdon	7	Sullivan	21		

The mass of the moon being so small, the force of gravity is small, and one's ordinary step would be over eighteen feet. A good baseball player could bat a ball over half a mile with ease. A hundred and fifty-pound man would weigh only twenty-five pounds on the moon.

Only one side of the moon has ever been seen by people on the earth, as it revolves exactly once when it goes round the earth. Many speculations exist as to the appearance of the other side, but there is no way of obtaining any positive information. On account of what is known as "libration," though, we glimpse four-seventh of its surface.

The mountains on the moon are found to be much taller than our mountains, many of them reaching seven miles and over.

As the moon is so close to us,—about two hundred and forty thousand miles,—comparatively small objects can be seen through the telescope and studied with great accuracy. As is well known, the surface is packed with hundreds of dead volcano craters. Nothing moving is ever seen, and the moon is in every sense a dead planet. It at one time had an atmosphere, but lost it all on account of an insufficient attraction of gravity to hold it, combined with the property of the molecules of gases to jump around in rapid vibration.

The necessary velocity for a body on the moon to have in order to jump off and never return is seven thousand feet a second.

Molecules in gases according to the latest developments have a great deal higher velocity even than that; so this explains the moon's loss.



Our own earth is losing some of its atmosphere in the same manner, and that is one theory of the earth's finish,—a loss of all its atmosphere and consequent destruction of animal and vegetable life. One proof of this is the absence of hydrogen in the atmosphere. It is the lightest of gases and the most active, and yet, out of all hydrogen set free every day, none is found in the air. It supposedly rises on account of its lightness, and when it reaches the outside of the air is lost.

The speed necessary for a body on the earth to attain in order to get away from us is about seven miles a second. In scientific books it is called the "Speed of No Return."

SHOE VARNISH.

A waterproof shoe varnish resembling patent-leather in luster is compounded of shellac, one ounce; alcohol, three ounces; a pinch of lamp-black to color. Owing to the unfavorable action of alcohol on leather, this shoe varnish is not to be recommended for brand-new shoes; but to rehabilitate old shoes to a pristine shine it is unsurpassed.

The tendency of shoes being cracked by it may very largely be averted by first treating the leather to several coats of fish oil or vasaline well rubbed in, over which a very thin coat of paraffine is applied hot, and the excess immediately wiped off; the shoes should then be burnished with cotton flannel until the surface is smooth, and apparently dry and free from oil or paraffine. The shoe varnish is then thinly applied with a small sponge fastened to a wire. Several thin coats put on several hours apart may be necessary to get full luster. After that, usually one thin application is sufficient. Patent-leather paste polish, rubbed over it and burnished with flannel, softens the glitter, and leaves a very handsome bright surface. The chief other advantage to be derived from its use comes from its resistance to water. It is, therefore, invaluable when applied to preserve the good looks of the sides of the soles and heels of shoes to be worn in bad weather; and even to waterproof their bottoms.

—So long as we love, we serve. So long as we are loved by others I would almost say we are indispensable; and no man is useless while he has a friend.

MARCH, 3d Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H	Moon	Moons	Moon	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun	Sun	Sun
		W.	W. south.	Place.	R. & S.		slo.	rises	sets
		h.	h. m.		h. m.		m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tuesday	1 <i>St. David</i>	5	3 51		6 11 22	♀ rises 5 1 m.	13 6	25 5	35
Wednesd	2 <i>Simplicius</i>	6	4 33		19	morn. ♀ in Aphelion	12 6	24 5	36
Thursday	3 <i>Samuel</i>	7	5 18		5 12 53	♀ Stationary ♄ in ♍	12 6	23 5	37
Friday	4 <i>Adrian</i>	8	6 7		17 1 54	♄ 4. ♄ sets 8 53 e.	12 6	21 5	39
Saturday	5 <i>Frederick</i>	8	6 58		5 2 52	♄ rises 8 14 e. ☾	12 6	20 5	40
10] <i>Laetare.</i>		John 6.			Days' length 11 hours 22 min.				
Sunday	6 <i>Fridolin</i>	9	7 53		17 3 53	♄ gr. libration east	12 6	19 5	41
Monday	7 <i>Perpetua</i>	10	8 49		0 4 42	♄ ♄ Spica so. 7 23 e.	11 6	17 5	43
Tuesday	8 <i>Philemon</i>	11	9 46		12 5 32	♄ ♄ ♄ rises 4 40 m.	11 6	16 5	44
Wednesd	9 <i>Prudence</i>	12	10 42		26 6 2	♄ ♄ ♄ sets 11 44 e.	11 6	15 5	45
Thursday	10 <i>Apollonius</i>	12	11 36		11 6 32	♄ Sirius so. 7 18 e.	11 6	13 5	47
Friday	11 <i>Ernestus</i>	1	evening 29		24 sets.	♄ 11. Castor south 8 10 e	10 6	12 5	48
Saturday	12 <i>Gregory</i>	2	1 21		10 7 28	♄ in per. ♄ rises 7 42 e.	10 6	11 5	49
11] <i>Judica.</i>		John 8.			Days' length 11 hours 40 min.				
Sunday	13 <i>Emma</i>	2	2 12		22 8 53	♄ ♄ ♄ sets 8 23 e.	10 6	10 5	50
Monday	14 <i>Zachariah</i>	3	3 5		3 10 8	♄ Pollux south 8 13 e.	9 6	9 5	51
Tuesday	15 <i>Christopher</i>	4	4 0		15 11 26	♀ rises 4 21 m.	9 6	7 5	53
Wednesd	16 <i>Cyprianus</i>	4	4 57		28 morn.	♄ ♄ ♄ sets 11 39 e. ♄ in ♍	9 6	6 5	54
Thursday	17 <i>St. Patrick</i>	5	5 55		10 12 40	♄ 17. Regulus south 10 24 e.	9 6	5 5	55
Friday	18 <i>Anselmus</i>	6	6 53		22 1 17	♀ gr. brilliancy	8 6	4 5	56
Saturday	19 <i>Josephus</i>	7	7 50		8 2 20	♄ gr. libr. west ☾	8 6	3 5	57
12] <i>Palm Sunday.</i>		Matth. 21.			Days' length 11 hours 58 min				
Sunday	20 <i>Palmsunday</i>	8	8 44		20 3 16	♄ ♄ ♄ rises 7 6 e.	8 6	1 5	59
Monday	21 <i>Benedictus</i>	9	9 34		2 4 1	♄ ent ♄ Spring commences Day & Night equal	7 6	0 6	0
Tuesday	22 <i>Pauline</i>	10	10 21		15 4 40	♀ rises 4 12 m.	7 5	59 6	1
Wednesd	23 <i>Eberhard</i>	11	11 5		29 5 11	♄ gr. hel. lat. south	7 5	58 6	2
Thursday	24 <i>Maundy Thu.</i>	12	11 47		10 5 40	♄ sets 11 32 e.	6 5	57 6	3
Friday	25 <i>Good Friday Ann. Vir. Mary</i>	1	morn.		24 rises.	♄ 25. ♄ sets 7 44 e.	6 5	56 6	4
Saturday	26 <i>Emanuel</i>	2	12 27		9 7 15	♄ ♄ ♄ at 1 13 m.	6 5	55 6	5
13] <i>Easter.</i>		Mark 16.			Days' length 12 hours 14 min.				
Sunday	27 <i>Easter Sun.</i>	2	1 7		23 8 15	♄ Arcturus south 2 4 m.	5 5	53 6	7
Monday	28 <i>Easter Mon.</i>	3	1 48		8 9 14	♄ in apo. ♄ Stationary	5 5	52 6	8
Tuesday	29 <i>Eustasius</i>	4	2 30		21 10 14	7* sets 10 35 e.	5 5	50 6	10
Wednesd	30 <i>Guido</i>	5	3 14		3 11 16	♄ gr. hel. lat. n. ♄ in ♍	4 5	48 6	12
Thursday	31 <i>Detlaus</i>	5	4 1		15 morn.	♄ ♄ ♄ sets 11 25 e.	4 5	47 6	13

JUPITER (♄) is on the 31st in Opposition with the Sun and shines all night.

March has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES &c.

Last quarter the 4th, at 2 o'clock 52 minutes in the morning; stormy.

New moon the 11th, at 7 o'clock 12 minutes in the morning; rain.

First quarter the 17th, at 10 o'clock 37 minutes in the evening; clear and frosty.

Full moon the 25th, at 3 o'clock 20 minutes in the afternoon; clear and mild.

Probable State of the weather.

MARCH: 1st, 2d, 3d, clear and cold; 4th, 5th, stormy with snow; 6th, 7th, 8th, clear; 9th, 10th, changeable; 11th, 12th, rain; 13th, 14th, 15th, cold; 16th, 17th, 18th, pleasant and frosty; 19th, 20th, mild; 21st, 22d, rain; 23d, 24th, 25th, pleasant and mild; 26th, 27th, cloudy; 28th, 29th, clear; 30th, 31st, changeable.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Greene	7	Lebanon	7	Union	14
Philadelphia	7	Indiana	7	Blair	14
Schuylkill	7	Warren	7	Armstrong	21
Lycoming	7	Montgomery	7	Dauphin	21
Delaware	7	Northumberland	7	Pike	21
Allegheny	7	Beaver	14	Berks	21
Butler	7	Cambria	14	Fulton	21
Fayette	7	Potter	14	Susquehanna	28
Lawrence	7	Wayne	14		

WATERPROOF MITTS.

The five- or ten-cent cotton mitts which are so largely bought by workmen may be waterproofed by dipping them in melted paraffine; or if a thinner coat is preferred, and only on the palm of the mitts, melted paraffine may be brushed over their surface. For handling damp bricks, for working with plaster, or cement, paraffined mitts are far superior to the original. Women will find them valuable when scrubbing floors, setting out plants, and so forth. Leather gloves, for use by farmers in hauling damp corn fodder, or any material that is wet, may be waterproofed in the same way. The coating of paraffine may be renewed as often as the surface needs it. Mitts and gloves—even boots for ditchers—treated with paraffine last longer, because the water can do them little damage. The comfort the wearer experiences by using waterproofed mitts or gloves far outweighs the bother of melting and applying the paraffine.

NOTHING NEW.

A sour individual was looking gloomily at the front of a plumbing establishment. I came closer, trying to find out the cause of his curiosity. At last I realized that his attention was riveted on one sign. It read, "Cast Iron Sinks."

The man turned and saw me. He pointed his finger towards the board.

"Why," he said, "any fool knows that."



DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

Very encouraging results have been obtained from experiments in the destruction of insects injurious to vegetation, by inoculating them with parasitic fungi. Many species of insects are subject to various fungous diseases. In a recent bulletin of the Portuguese Society of Natural Sciences, Pestana describes the method and the curious results of infecting the *Leconium hesperidum*, an insect pest of Portugal, with fungi of the genus *Sporotrichum*, which is parasitic on insects of numerous species. The development of the fungus commences in the interior of the insect, from the ventral surface of which the hyphae of the fungus then grow and form a layer between the insect and the plant. As the fungus continues to develop it forms a white sheet which often covers the insect completely and reduces it to an empty shell, which falls to the ground. The fungus draws all its nutriment from the insect and does not injure the plant. The fungus is first cultivated on potatoes, which are then converted into a paste, which is spattered on the plants, usually in spring. As all fungi need warmth and moisture for their development, the best time to apply the paste depends on local peculiarities of climate, as well as the habits of the insect which is the object of attack.

POLISHING A VARNISHED SURFACE.

In order to obtain a good surface for polishing, each coat of varnish must be sandpapered, rubbed or mossed down, as a polish can be obtained only on a surface that is perfectly level. Therefore, the last coat of varnish, when thoroughly dry and hard, must be rubbed with No. 00 steel wool or FF pumice stone and water or oil, following with rotten stone and water or oil, and when perfectly done cleaned off thoroughly to avoid scratches. For producing a very fine polish, says a well-known authority, mix with one pint of shellac that has been cut in grain alcohol one-half pint of raw linseed oil. Shake well every time when applying it to a wollen cloth, rub briskly until the polish is hard and lustrous.

—"Tommy," said the fond mother, "Isn't it rather extravagant to eat both butter and jam on your bread at the same time?"

"No, ma'am; its economy," Tommy answered. "The same piece of bread does for both."

APRIL, 4th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days	H. W.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.
Friday	1 Theodora	6	4 50	 27	12 17	 ½ sets 7 20 e.	45	44	6 16
Saturday	2 Theodosia	7	5 43	 12	12 47	 2. ¼ so. 11 54 e. 	45	43	6 17
14] Quasimodogeniti. 1. Sund. after Easter. John 20. Days' length 12 hours 36 m.									
Sunday	3 Ferdinand	8	6 37	 24	2 33	 ½ sets 11 22 e.	35	42	6 18
Monday	4 Ambrosius	9	7 32	 8	3 20	 gr. libration east	35	41	6 19
Tuesday	5 Maximus	9	8 27	 22	3 45	 ☿ Superior	35	40	6 20
Wednesd	6 Egesippus	10	9 11	 3	4 31	 ♀ ♀ rises 3 47 m.	25	38	6 22
Thursday	7 Aaron	11	10 13	 15	5 3	 ☿ Spica south 12 22 m.	25	37	6 23
Friday	8 Dionysius	12	11 5	 28	5 33	 Sirius ri. 10 51 e.	25	35	6 25
Saturday	9 Prochorus	11	11 58	 10	sets	 9. ☿ Arcturus south 1 5 m.	15	34	6 26

[5] *Mis. Domini. 2. Sunday after Easter.* John 10. Days' length 12 hours 54 min.

Sunday	10 Daniel	2 ^{even-}	ing 50		2.	7	47	(ⁱⁿ per. ♂ h C h sets 6 51 e.	15	33	5	27
Monday	11 Julius	3	1 44		10	9	2	♂ ♀ C ♀ in Q	15	32	6	28
Tuesday	12 Eustachinus	3	2 44		23	10	27	☿ south 11 10 e. (in Q	05	31	6	29
Wednesday	13 Justinus	4	3 45		2	11	37	♂ ♂ C ♂ sets 11 14 e.	5	29	6	31
Thursday	14 Tyburtius	5	4 4		15	morn.		♀ rises 3 38 m. ☾	5	28	6	32
Friday	15 Olympia	5	5 44		29	12	44	☾ ♂ Ψ C □ H ⊙ ♀ in peri helion	5	27	6	33
Saturday	16 Calixtus	6	6 40		11	1	12	☾ 16. C gr. libra- tion West ♂ h ⊙	05	25	6	35

[6] *Jubilate* 3. *Sunday after Easter*. John 16. Days' length 13 hours 12 min

Sunday	17 Rudolph.	7	7	32		25	1 16	Alphacca south	152m	15	246	36
Monday	18 Æneas	8	8	20		8	2 41	Antares south	2 40m	15	236	37
Tuesday	19 Anicetus	8	9	5		21	3 14	γ south	10 39 e.	15	226	38
Wednesday	20 Sulpitius	9	9	47		2	3 41	♂ sets	11 7 e.	15	216	39
Thursday	21 Adolarus	10	10	27		14	4 8	♀ rises	3 29m ☉ ^{ent-ers} 	15	206	40
Friday	22 Cajus	11	11	7		27	4 28	♂ γ ^{Regulus south}	8 2 e.	25	186	42
Saturday	23 St George	12	11	47		13	4 48	♀ gr. elong. west	46° 13' ♀ in γ	25	176	43

17] *Cantate.* 4. *Sunday after Easter.* John 16. Days' length 13 hours 28 min.

Sunday	24 Albert	1	morn.		24	rises		24	ⁱⁿ Aldebaran sets	25	166	44
Monday	25 Mark Evan.	2	12 28		11	8 7		^{apo.} 9 14 even.	h rises 5 6 m.	25	156	46
Tuesday	26 Cletus	3	1 11		24	9 8	♂	gr. hel. lat. n.	♄ in ♂	25	146	46
Wednesday	27 Anastasius	3	1 57		7 10 10	♂	sets	11 00 e.		35	126	48
Thursday	28 Vitalis	4	2 46		20	11 10	♀	rises	3 21 m.	35	116	49
Friday	29 Sybilla	5	3 37		6	morn.	♄	south 9 56 e.		35	106	50
Saturday	30 Eutropius	6	4 30		19	12 8	♄	station-ary Orion	♄ sets 9 56 e.	35	96	51

SATURN (♄) is on the 16th in Conjunction with the Sun and cannot be seen

April has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES &c.

Last quarter the 2nd, at 7 o'clock 47 minutes in the evening; rain.

New moon the 9th, at 4 o'clock 25 minutes in the afternoon; rain and warm.

First quarter the 16th, at 9 o'clock 4 minutes in the morning; frosty.

Full moon the 24th, at 8 o'clock 22 minutes in the morning; changeable.

Probable State of the weather.

APRIL: 1st, 2d, 3d, fogy and rain; 4th, 5th, 6th, clear; 7th, 8th, pleasant; 9th, 10th, changeable and rain; 11th, 12th, 13th, pleasant; 14th, 15th, 16th, clear and frosty; 17th, 18th, 19th, pleasant and warm; 20th, 21st, windy; 22d, 23d, 24th, changeable; 25th, 26th, 27th, warm and rain; 28th, 29th, 30th, pleasant.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Elk	4	Wyoming	11	Mercer	18
Philadelphia	4	Northampton	11	Lackawanna	18
Carbon	11	Clinton	18	Venango	25
Perry	11	York	18	Juniata	25
Clarion	11	Mifflin	18	Chester	25
Jefferson	11	Lancaster	18	Franklin	25
Cameron	11	Bedford	18	Snyder	25
Susquehanna	11	Luzerne	18	Adams	26
Lehigh	11				

BENZOATE IN BUTTER.

Benzoate of soda or of potash is sometimes added to butter as a preservative. The benzoate can be detected by the following process: The butter is melted and stirred with a hot saturated solution of lime. The watery part of the mixture, after cooling, is drawn off, acidulated with phosphoric acid, and shaken with half its volume of ether, any tendency to emulsifying being corrected by adding a few drops of alcohol. The ether is poured off and evaporated, and the residue is allowed to dry in the air and is then gently heated with sulphuric acid to 212 deg. F. or a little higher for the purpose of dissolving the benzoic acid. The cooled solution is mixed with about one-tenth its volume of fuming nitric acid, heated for a few seconds, then cooled and mixed with two or three times its volume of water. Saturated solution of sodium sulphite is then added gradually, with constant agitation, until the evolution of yellow fumes ceases. Strong ammonia is then poured on the solution. The presence of benzoic acid is revealed by an orange-red coloration.

—In the matter of the purchase of an automobile, the questions to be considered are the weight and the horse-power. Other things being equal, a motor car should average less than one hundred pounds to the horse-power, and it follows that the lighter the weight of the car, when materials are not sacrificed in its construction, the greater will be the economy in fuel and tires.



THE CALENDER IN RUSSIA.

Russia, as all the world knows, still reckons time by the Julian calendar, which is thirteen days behind the new or Gregorian style. This difference is found an increasing source of trouble in international intercourse, and as long as nine years ago the Russian Public Education Department appointed a commission to study the question of calendar reform.

The reason why a solution has not been arrived at is that the members are divided into three hostile camps, one scornfully rejecting any idea of alteration, one in favor of the the Gregorian calendar and the third advocating the introduction of an entirely new system. Prof. Solodiloff, the prime mover in favor of radical reform, has explained the proposals of his friends to the Academy of Science at St. Petersburg.

The year, he says, should begin at the spring equinox, and the quarters should be reckoned from the equinoxes and solstices. The first two months of every quarter should have thirty days and the third thirty-one days. Thus each quarter would have ninety-one days, making 364 days for the year. As the solar year has 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 49.7 seconds, one day in the year should be simply called New Year's Day, without a week day name.

This disposes of the extra day, leaving the difference at five hours and the minutes and seconds. These in four years' time would but for forty-five minutes make an extra day, which Prof. Solodiloff proposes to call the "Day After New Year." The forty-five minutes would mount up to a day in 128 years, and so the "Day After New Year" should fall out once in 128 years.

There is still a difference of a few seconds, but as this does not amount to a day once in 5,000 or 6,000 years, it may well be disregarded. Under this system, the professor explains, every first day of a quarter would be a Monday, the first day of the second month always a Wednesday and the first day of the third month always a Friday. It is also proposed to make Easter, from which all church festivities are reckoned, occur at a fixed date, which the ecclesiastical authorities are invited to name.

—The Sister States.—Probably the sister states are: Miss Ouri, the Misses Sippi, Ida Ho, Mary Land, Callie Forna, Allie Bama, Louisa Anna, Della Ware and Minnie Sota.

MAY 5th, Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun fast m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
18] Rogate. 5th Sunday after Easter. John 16. Days' length 13 hours 46 min.									
Sunday	1 Philip & Ja.	7	5 24		0 12 33	gr. libr. east	35	76	53
Monday	2 Sigismund	8	6 18		13 1 11	2. ♀ gr. Elong. east sets 9 37e.	35	66	54
Tuesday	3 Inv. of Cross	8	7 10		25 1 52	Spica south 10 36 e.	35	56	55
Wednesd	4 Florianus	9	8 1		7 2 29	♂ sets 10 50 e.	35	46	58
Thursday	5 Ascension	10	8 51		19 2 59	♂♀☾ ♀ rises 3 14 m.	35	36	57
Friday	6 Aggeus	11	9 42		6 3 28	☾ south 9 26 e.	45	26	58
Saturday	7 Domicilla	11	10 34		18 3 54	♂☾☾ ♀ rises 4 33 m.	45	16	59
19] Exaudi. 6th Sunday after Easter. John 15. Days' length 14 hours 00 min.									
Sunday	8 Stanislaus	12	11 28		0 4 22	in Altair south 8 22 e.	45	07	0
Monday	9 Job	1	even- ing 25		12 sets.	9. ☉ Eclipse Invisible ☾ in ☾	44	59	7 1
Tuesday	10 Gordianus	2	1 25		27 8 58	♂♀☾ Antares south 2 57 m.	44	58	7 2
Wednesd	11 Mamertus	3	2 23		9 9 57	☾ in Aphelion	44	57	7 3
Thursday	12 Pancratius	3	3 30		21 10 56	♂☾☾ ♂ sets 10 40 e.	44	56	7 4
Friday	13 Servatius	4	4 30		7 11 52	♂☾☾ ♀ rises 3 3 m. ☾	44	55	7 5
Saturday	14 Christianus	5	5 26		19 morn.	☾ gr. libra- tion west ♀ Stationary	44	54	7 6
20] Whitsuntide. John 14. Days' length 14 hours 14 min.									
Sunday	15 Whitsunday	6	6 16		1 12 54	15. ☾ south 8 49 e.	44	53	7 7
Monday	16 Whitmonday	7	7 3		14 1 46	♀ rises 3 53 m.	44	52	7 8
Tuesday	17 Jodocus	7	7 46		26 2 11	Vega south 7 58 e.	44	51	7 9
Wednesd	18 Emberday	8	8 27		8 2 34	♂ sets 10 31 e.	44	50	7 10
Thursday	19 Potentia	9	9 6		20 2 55	♂☾☾ ♀ in ☾ Sirius sets 7 58 e.	44	50	7 10
Friday	20 Torpetus	10	9 46		6 3 15	♀ rises 2 16 m.	44	49	7 11
Saturday	21 Prudens	10	10 27		18 3 38	☾ in apo. ☉ enters	44	48	7 12
21] Trinity Sunday. John 3. Days' length 14 hours 26 min.									
Sunday	22 Helena	11	11 9		4 4 4	☾ sets 2 19 m.	44	47	7 13
Monday	23 Desiderius	12	11 55		16 4 32	♀ ris. 3 26 m ☾ in ☾	44	46	7 14
Tuesday	24 Esther	1	morn.		28 rises.	24. Librae south 10 40 e.	44	46	7 14
Wednesd	25 Urbanus	2	12 43		10 9 4	♂☾☾ Inferior	34	45	7 15
Thursday	26 Cor. Christi	2	1 34		24 10 2	♀ sets 10 22 e.	34	44	7 16
Friday	27 Lucianus	3	2 26		6 10 54	♀ Aphelion ♀ rises 2 47 e. ☾	34	43	7 17
Saturday	28 William	4	3 26		20 11 37	♂☾☾ Pollux sets 11 5 e.	34	43	7 17
22] 1st Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Days' length 14 hours 36 min.									
Sunday	29 Maximilian	5	4 13		6 morn.	♂☾☾ ♀ in Aphelion	34	42	7 18
Monday	30 Memorialday	5	5 5		20 12 29	☾ gr. libr. east	34	41	7 19
Tuesday	31 Manilius	6	5 55		5 12 59	31. ☾ sets 1 42 m.	34	41	7 19

May has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES &c.

Last quarter the 2nd, at 8 o'clock 29 minutes in the morning; changeable.

New moon the 9th, at 12 o'clock 32 minutes in the morning; clear.

First quarter the 15th, at 9 o'clock 13 minutes in the evening; rain.

Full moon the 24th, at 12 o'clock 39 minutes in the morning; clear.

Last quarter the 31st, at 5 o'clock 24 minutes in the evening; changeable.

Probable State of the weather.

MAY: 1st, 2d, changeable; 3d, 4th, 5th, cold; 6th, 7th, clear; 8th, 9th, 10th, pleasant; 11th, 12th, 13th, warm; 14th, 15th, 16th, rainy; 17th, 18th, 19th, warm; 20th, 21st, cloudy; 22d, 23d, 24th, pleasant and warm; 25th, 26th, changeable; 27th, thunderstorms, 28th, 29th, 30th, cool, 31st, changeable.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	2	Jefferson	9	Forest	16
Bradford	2	Washington	9	Union	16
Schuylkill	2	Clinton	9	Centre	16
Columbia	2	Monroe	9	Sullivan	16
Allegheny	2	Huntingdon	9	Bucks	16
Erie	9	Cumberland	9	Montour	23
Crawford	9	Clearfield	16	Tioga	23
Westmoreland	9	Somerset	16		

CLEAN THE ORCHARD.

No orchard should be allowed to go into winter with the ground covered with weeds, cornstalks, straw or anything else under which mice can hide. This has been the undoing of many an orchard. Sod often produces a growth of grass late in the fall that mats together and makes a good hiding place for the field mice. From their hiding places they sally out and attack the trees, making paths under the snow to the trees. The burning of the dry grass and the harrowing of the soil, if it be plowed, will do away with the refuges of the mice. The danger does not come from mice far from the orchard, but from mice in the orchard. Especially is it undesirable for the grass and weeds to be allowed to grow up immediately around the trees, as this increases the danger.

ONE MOURNER SURE.

The lawyer was drawing up Enpeck's will. "I hereby bequeath all my property to my wife," dictated Enpeck. "Got that down?" "Yes," answered the attorney. "On condition," continued Enpeck, "that she marries within a year." "But why that condition?" asked the man of law. "Because," answered the meek and lowly testator, "I want somebody to be sorry that I died."



THAT GAME OF QUILTS.

I hev seen them city fellers playing' golf out on the links,
An' it looked like you could l'arn the game in four an' twenty winks;
An' I've seen the gals in sweaters playin' tennis on the lawn,
An' others playin' croquet till their slowness made you yawn.
In fact, a game of baseball seems to me to be quite tame
When compared with one excitin' an' real good old-fashioned game,
Played by Squire Riggsby an', perhaps, a dozen more—
Yes, a game of quilts with horseshoes in the back of Peter's store!

When the first warm wind of springtime came a-sighin' through the grove,
An' it got too warm for checkers in the back of Peter's stove,
"Pegleg" Smith an' Grandpap Saunders hung their coats up in a tree.
Banked the clay, an' druv the pegs home just as true as they could be;
Searched aroun' the whole blamed county for old horseshoes, rusty, red
(Even stole ol' Peter's horseshoe that was hangin' overhead),
Started playin' after dinner with Pap Spruceby keepin' score,
In a game of quilts with horseshoes in the back of Peter's store!

Through the spring an' through the summer till the late fall came aroun',
An' the frost was on the pumpkin an' the snow was on the groun',
You could find the same old codgers pitchin' horseshoes every day,
Controversin' an' contestin' every game that they would play;
Squire Cole would fume an' argue till his face was like a beet,
An' his claims would get the others' feelin's up to fever heat,
Till you'd think there'd be a riot, but 'twas fun an' nothin' more,
In that game of quilts with horseshoes in the back of Peter's store!

JUNE, 6th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun fast m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Wednesd	1 Nicodemus	7	6 44	 19	1 29	Antares south 11 41e	34	40	7 20
Thursday	2 Marcellus	8	7 33	 5	1 55	☿ Stationary	24	40	7 20
Friday	3 Erasmus	8	8 22	 18	2 21	☿ rises 2 45 m.	24	39	7 21
Saturday	4 Darius	9	9 13	 2	2 29	♂♀♄♂♂♀ rises 2 38m	24	39	7 21

23] 2d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. Days' length 14 hours 44 min.

Sunday	5 Bonifacius	10	10	7		14	3	24	☾ in Perigee ♂☾	24	38	7	22
Monday	6 Artemus	11	11	6		27	4	2	☾☿ station-ary ☾ in ☿	14	38	7	22
Tuesday	7 Lucretia	12	evening	7		10	sets.		7. Regulus south 11 42 e.	14	38	7	22
Wednesday	8 Medardus	1	1	11		24	9	14	☿ sets 1 11 m.	14	37	7	23
Thursday	9 Barnimus	2	2	14		9	10	10	♂☿♂♂♂ sets 9 59 e. ☾	14	37	7	23
Friday	10 Flavius	2	3	13		23	10	52	☿ rises 2 19 m.	14	37	7	23
Saturday	11 Barnabas	3	4	7		2	11	32	☾ gr. libration west	14	36	7	24

24] 3d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 15. Days' length 14 hours 48 min.

Sunday	12 Basilides	4	4	47		15	morn.	♀ rises 2 33 m.	14	36	7	24
Monday	13 Tobias	5	5	42		27	12 28	 Arcturus south 8 46 e.	04	36	7	24
Tuesday	14 Heliseus	5	6	24		9	12 50	 14 7* rises 2 43 m	4	36	7	24
Wednesday	15 Vitus	6	7	4		23	1 2	♂ ♀ sets 12 44 m.	4	36	7	24
Thursday	16 Rolandus	7	7	44		7	1 23	♂ sets 9 53 e.	4	35	7	25
Friday	17 Nicander	8	8	25		21	1 43	♂ gr. hel. lat. north	04	35	7	25
Saturday	18 Arnolphus	9	9	7		5	2 8	 in Apogee ♀ rises 1 49 m	14	35	7	25

25] 4th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 6. Days' length 14 hours 50 min.

Sunday	19 Gervasius	10	9	51		18	2	33	♀ gr. hel. lat south	♀ gr. hel. lat south	☾ in ☿	14	35	7	25
Monday	20 Sylverius	11	10	38		4	3	4	☿ rises	2	27 m.	14	35	7	25
Tuesday	21 Raphael	12	11	28		17	3	39		Altair so.	8 50 e.	14	35	7	25
Wednesday	22 Achatius	1	morn.			3	rises			22 Sum com. Long Day	☉ enters ☿	24	34	7	26
Thursday	23 Agrippina	2	12	21		18	8	49	♂ sets	9 30 e.		24	35	7	25
Friday	24 John, Bapt.	2	1	5		0	9	37	♂ ☿ sets	Procyon	7 40 e.	24	35	7	25
Saturday	25 Elogius	3	2	9		13	10	13	☿ rises	12 6 m.		24	35	7	25

26] 5th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 5. Days' length 14 hours 50 min.

Sunday	26 Jeremiah	4	3	2		26	10	48	☾ gr. libr. east	34	35	7	25
Monday	27 7 Sleepers	5	3	53		11	11	21	☾ rises 1 16 m.	34	35	7	25
Tuesday	28 Leo	6	4	42		24	11	49	☾ ☐ 24 ☽ ♀ ris. 2 24 m	34	36	7	24
Wednesd	29 <i>St. Peter</i>	6	5	29		10	morn.	☾ 29. ^{Spica} sets 12 10 m.	34	36	7	24	
Thursday	30 Lucina	7	6	17		23	12	32	♂ sets 9 17 e.	34	36	7	24

June has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES &c.

New moon the 7th, at 8 o'clock 16 minutes in the morning; changeable.

First quarter the 14th, at 11 o'clock 19 minutes in the forenoon; rain.

Full moon the 22nd, at 3 o'clock 11 minutes in the afternoon; changeable.

Last quarter the 29th, at 11 o'clock 38 minutes in the evening; clear.

Probable State of the weather.

JUNE: 1st, 2d, 3d, fog; 4th, 5th, 6th, pleasant; 7th, 8th, changeable; 9th, 10th, 11th, pleasant; 12th, 13th, changeable; 14th, 15th, 16th, rain; 17th, 18th, clear and warm; 19th, 20th, 21st, sultry, 22d, 23d, changeable; 24th, 25th, windy with rain; 26th, 27th, clear, 28th, 29th, 30th, pleasant and warm.

SUPREME COURT—at Harrisburg

6

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Warren	6 Pike	6 Northampton	13
Philadelphia	6 Snyder	6 Carbon	13
Delaware	6 McKean	6 Fulton	14
Fayette	6 Greene	6 Luzerne	14
Allegheny	6 Berks	6 Potter	14
Beaver	6 Lawrence	6 Mercer	20
Lycoming	6 Butler	8 Blair	20
Indiana	6 Armstrong	13 Lackawanna	20
Lehigh	6 Cambria	13 Wayne	20
Montgomery	6 Dauphin	13 Schuylkill	20
Lebanon	6		

PROTECTIVE COATING FOR METALS.

Steel, iron, bronze, brass, and copper may be protected from the oxidizing action of the air by the following cheap and simple method: The surface of the metal is cleaned, first with lye and then with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. A thin paste composed of a metallic powder mixed with water or other suitable liquid is then applied uniformly, with a brush for small objects and with a compressed air sprayer if large surfaces are to be covered. The metallic powder is composed of tin, pure or alloyed with lead or with lead and zinc. The metallic coating is next melted by means of a flame or a coke or charcoal fire. The moment of fusion is indicated by the change of color from gray to black. In order to avoid danger of burning off the coating it is advisable not to heat much above the fusing point. After the surface has cooled, it is washed with water. A glossy surface may be produced by friction with a brush or with tow.

Wrought iron and steel must be washed with sulphuric acid and, in some cases, a thin coating of copper must be applied by brushing or spraying with a slightly acid solution of copper sulphate and immediately washing with water before the tin is applied. Cast iron must be attacked with hydrofluoric acid before the washing with sulphuric acid, and electroplated with copper before tinning.



HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS.

For Keeping Eggs in Small Quantities Water Glass Is Best.

Water glass is claimed to be the best egg preservative of all, aside from cold storage. For the person who desires to put up only a limited number of eggs cold storage is impractical. At various experiment stations water glass has been successfully used and it has been found to be cheap, simple and successful. Water glass (or sodium salicate) can be obtained from nearly any druggist. There are several kinds of water glass, but for egg preserving purposes only the best should be used and the cost should not exceed 50 cents a gallon. A large stone jar is the best vessel in which to put the preservative, and before using the jar it should be thoroughly cleaned with hot water. To ten quarts of water that has been boiled and cooled add one quart of water glass and set the jar in a cool dark place, covering tightly to prevent evaporation.

Each day as the eggs are gathered drop them carefully into the solution. To keep well the eggs must be strictly fresh—not over three days old—and comparatively clean. An egg with a badly soiled shell should not be used, and under no circumstances should the eggs be washed before placing in the solution, as the washing process opens up the pores of the shells, which is detrimental to the keeping qualities of the eggs. Be sure that there are fully two inches of the solution covering the eggs at all times—that is, that as the jar is filled the eggs do not come to within two inches of the top of the solution. Eggs preserved by this method will keep nicely for from six months to a year, and will come out of the solution apparently as fresh as when they were put in.

MODERN AMBITION.

"If you are a real good boy and study hard, perhaps when you grow up you can become president."

"I don't want to be president."

"Why, Johnny, I am surprised. Every boy should aspire to that position."

"Not for me."

"Why not?"

"Oh' I'd rather be a catcher in a league team. It's lots of fun; besides, you don't have to be good when you are a boy to get to be that."

JULY, 7th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Friday	1 Theobald	8	7 7		8 12 51	♂ h C h rises 1 2 m.	44	36 7	24
Saturday	2 Visit. V. M.	9	7 57		21 1 21	Vega south 11 50 e.	44	37 7	23
27] 6th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 5. Days' length 14 hours 46 min.									
Sunday	3 Cornelius	10	8 51		6 1 55	☾ in per. ☿ sets 11 35 e. ☾ in ☿	44	37 7	23
Monday	4 Independence	11	9 50		19 2 38	♂ ☿ at 12 27 m ⊕ in Aphelion	44	37 7	23
Tuesday	5 Demetrius	12	10 52		5 3 28	☾ ☿ ☿ rises 2 22 m. ☾	44	38 7	22
Wednesd	6 John Huss	1	11 55		17 sets.	☾ ☿ ☿ rises 2 22 m. ☾ Antares south 9 47 e.	44	38 7	22
Thursday	7 Edelburga	2 even- ing	56		1 8 47	Alphacca south 8 30 e	44	38 7	22
Friday	8 Aquilla	3 1	54		14 9 24	☿ in ☿ ☿ sets 8 59 e.	54	39 7	21
Saturday	9 Zeno	3 2	46		27 10 00	☾ gr. libration west	54	39 7	21
28] 7th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 8. Days' length 14 hours 40 min.									
Sunday	10 Israel	4	3 34		1 10 29	☿ sets 11 9 e.	54	40 7	20
Monday	11 Pius	5	4 19		25 10 52	☿ rises 12 24 m. Dog Days begin	54	40 7	20
Tuesday	12 Henry	5	5 0		8 11 20	♂ ☿ ☿ at 9 2e ☿ in Peri- helion	54	41 7	19
Wednesd	13 Margaret	6	5 41		20 11 58	☿ ☿ rises 2 24 m.	54	41 7	19
Thursday	14 Bonavent	7	6 21		2 morn.	☿ 14. Sirius rises 4 4m.	54	42 7	18
Friday	15 Apostles' day	8	7 2		15 12 54	☾ in Capogee ☿ sets 8 44 e.	64	43 7	17
Saturday	16 Hilary	8	7 46		26 1 5	♂ ☿ ☿ 8 H ☾ Altair south 12 14 morn	64	44 7	16
29] 8th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 7. Days' length 14 hours 30 min.									
Sunday	17 Alexius	9	8 32		8 1 37	☿ sets 10 44 e. ☾ in ☿	64	45 7	15
Monday	18 Maternus	10	9 21		22 2 18	☿ rises 11 58 e.	64	46 7	14
Tuesday	19 Ruffina	11	10 13		7 3 9	♂ ☿ ☿ Super-Regulus sets 8 48 e ☾	64	46 7	14
Wednesd	20 Elias	11	11 7		21 4 7	☿ rises 2 29 m.	64	47 7	13
Thursday	21 Praxedes	12	morn.		6 5 10	☾ ☿ ☿ Fomalhaut south 3 4 m.	64	48 7	12
Friday	22 Mary Magd.	1	12 2		20 rises.	☾ ☿ ☿ gr. libr. east ☾ ent-ers	64	49 7	11
Saturday	23 Apollinaris	2	12 56		2 8 30	☿ gr. hel. lat. north	64	50 7	10
30] 9th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Days' length 14 hours 18 min.									
Sunday	24 Christiana	2	1 49		15 9 22	☿ sets 8 24 e.	64	51 7	9
Monday	25 St. James	3	2 39		29 9 51	☿ sets 10 14 e.	64	51 7	9
Tuesday	26 St. Anna	4	3 27		11 10 17	☿ rises 11 27 e.	64	52 7	8
Wednesd	27 Martha	5	4 15		25 10 43	☿ rises 2 35 e.	64	53 7	7
Thursday	28 Pantaleon	6	5 3		8 11 9	☾ 7* rises 11 44 e.	64	53 7	7
Friday	29 Beatrix	7	5 53		21 11 39	☾ 29. ☿ h C Aldebaran rises 1 2 m.	64	54 7	6
Saturday	30 Abdon	8	6 45		1 morn.	☾ in perigee ☿ h C ☾ in ☿	64	55 7	5
31] 10th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 19. Days' length 14 hours 8 min.									
Sunday	31 Germanus	9	7 41		13 12 33	☿ sets 8 9 e.	64	56 7	4

July has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES &c.

New moon the 6th, at 4 o'clock 20 minutes in the evening; clear.

First quarter the 14th, at 3 o'clock 24 minutes in the morning; cool rain.

Full moon the 22nd, at 3 o'clock 37 minutes in the morning; cool rain.

Last quarter the 29th, at 4 o'clock 34 minutes in the morning; rain.

Probable State of the weather.

JULY: 1st, 2d, warm; 3d, 4th, thunderstorms, 5th, 6th, 7th, pleasant and warm; 8th, 9th, 10th, clear; 11th, 12th, 13th, changeable; 14th, 15th, rain and cool; 16th, 17th, 18th, clear and warm; 19th, 20th, 21st, pleasant; 22d, rain and cool; 23d, 24th, 25th, very warm; 26th, 27th, sultry; 28th, changeable; 29th, 30th, rain; 31st, clear.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Susquehanna	25	Philadelphia	4
Clinton	18	Elk	4
Cameron	11		

PARTIAL COW RATION.

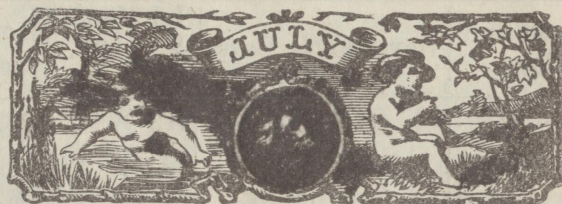
No one should attempt to run a steam engine that was driving a modern threshing outfit with but 30 pounds of steam. Yet many dairymen attempt to get profitable results from their cows by feeding them a partial ration. They attempt to run them with but "30 pounds of steam." Chemists tell us that two-thirds of what a cow consumes goes to maintain her body. The remainder goes toward milk production.

It is evident to all that the profit must come from the feed over and above that which the cow requires for maintenance, and that the more she eats the greater will be the profit.

There are many good cows in the country that are not recognized as such, and cannot be made profitable unless they receive more feed. There is no profit feeding partial rations to milch cows. We cannot get profitable results running cows on "30 pounds of steam." If there is a food shortage, one might better feed full rations to half the number rather than feed the many on half rations. In the latter case there will be much work and little profit. In the former, the cows are sure to give profitable returns, and the labor of caring for the herd would be much lessened.

—INDIAN PHILOSOPHY.—Quanah Parker, a Comanche chief, recently visited an ice plant in an Oklahoma town. He was much interested in everything pertaining to the plant. After he had been shown throughout the building, he remarked,

"White man smart. White man heap smart. White man smarter than God. God make ice in winter; white man make ice in summer."



OHMS, AMPERES AND VOLTS EXPLAINED.

When an electric current is flowing in the trolley wire or electric lighting circuit there are three factors involved. One of these is the pressure, expressed in volts, which causes the current to flow; another is the resistance or opposition offered by the circuit to the flow, which is expressed in ohms; the last is the current strength or volume, expressed in amperes, which is maintained in the circuit as a result of the pressure overcoming the resistance. The ohm is named in honor of George Simon Ohm, a distinguished German electrician. The volt is named after the Italian scientist, Volta. The ampere is named after the French scientist, Ampere.

The unit of current is called the ampere. The unit of electrical pressure or electromotive force is called the volt. The unit of resistance is called the ohm. The unit of electric power is volt-ampere, and this is called the watt. Seven hundred and forty-six watts per hour equal one horsepower. The unit of energy—the product of electric power and time—is called the joule, but this unit is too small for practical purposes, and the kilowatt-hour is used instead. The kilowatt-hour is the work done by a thousand watts working for one hour.

These electrical terms are as familiar to electrical engineers as feet and inches are to the average boy; the layman does not understand because he has never been taught, has never had to use the terms, has never read about them.

It is easier to understand these terms if we consider electricity as a fluid and liken it to a current of water flowing through a pipe. The rate of flow of water in the pipe depends upon gravitation and the height of the reservoir or source above the outlet. The greater the height of the source the greater will be the pressure of water, and the greater the flow in gallons per minute. It is just the same with electricity. A current flow from a high potential to a low potential whenever the two are joined by a conducting wire. It is merely a difference of level. Watch a stream of water from the nozzle of a garden hose striking a bank of soft earth. Considering it as a stream of electricity, which unfortunately cannot be seen, the force of the stream or its pressure represents voltage; the size of the stream of flow amperage; the wattage the amount of work done in washing away the dirt. Suppose the interior of the nozzle and

AUGUST, 8th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Monday	1 <i>Lammas Day</i>	10	8 40	 26	1 20	♄ sets 9 49 e.	64	57 7	3
Tuesday	2 Stephen	11	9 41	 10	2 15	♂♀♄ ♀ rises 2 43 m. ☾	64	58 7	2
Wednesd	3 Augustus	12	10 42	 25	3 19	♂♄♄ Sirius ri. 4 34 m.	64	59 7	1
Thursday	4 Dominic	1	11 41	 8	4 30	☾ ♄ rises 11 43 e.	65	07	0
Friday	5 Oswald	1	even- ing 35	 22	sets	☾ 5. ♂ sets 7 56 e.	65	16	59
Saturday	6 <i>Tr. of Christ</i>	2	1 25	 2	8 27	gr. libr. w. ♂♄♄ ♂♄♄	65	26	58

32] 11th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 18. Days' length 13 hours 54 min.

Sunday	7 Donatus	3	2 11	 14	8 54	Orion rises 2 15 m.	65	36	57
Monday	8 Emilius	3	2 54	 26	9 17	Regulus sets 7 33 e.	55	46	56
Tuesday	9 Ericus	4	3 36	 10	9 38	♂♄♄ ♄ sets 9 20 e.	55	56	55
Wednesd	10 <i>St. Lawrence</i>	5	4 16	 24	9 59	♂♀♄ ♀ rises 2 56 m.	55	66	54
Thursday	11 Titus	6	4 57	 9	10 25	♄ rises 10 30 e.	55	76	53
Friday	12 Clara	6	5 40	 23	10 50	☾ in Apogee ♂ sets 7 42 e.	55	86	52
Saturday	13 Hildebert	7	6 24	 3	11 17	☾ 12. 7* rises 10 43 e. ☾ in 8	55	96	51

33] 12th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 7. Days' length 13 hours 40 min.

Sunday	14 Eusebius	8	7 12	 15	11 54	♀ in ♄ Polaris south 3 42 m.	55	106	50
Monday	15 <i>Asc. V. M.</i>	9	8 3	 28	morn. ♀ in 8	Altair south 10 6 e.	45	126	48
Tuesday	16 Rochus	9	8 56	 10	12 58	♄ sets 8 57 e. ☾	45	136	47
Wednesd	17 Bertram	10	9 51	 24	1 53	♂♄♄ ♀ rises 3 8 m.	45	146	46
Thursday	18 Agapetus	11	10 46	 8	2 55	☾ gr. libr. east	45	156	45
Friday	19 Sebaldus	12	11 40	 22	4 3	☾ ♂ sets 7 24 e.	35	176	43
Saturday	20 Bernard	1	morn.	 6	rises	☾ 20. ♄ Stationary	35	186	42

34] 13th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 10. Days' length 13 hours 22 min.

Sunday	21 Rebecca	2	12 32	 20	7 52	♄ rises 9 47 e.	35	196	41
Monday	22 Philibert	2	1 22	 2	8 18	Librae sets 9 43 e.	35	206	40
Tuesday	23 Zacheus	3	2 11	 14	8 44	♄ sets 8 31 e. ☾ enters ♄	25	216	39
Wednesd	24 <i>St. Barthol.</i>	4	3 0	 26	9 12	☾ in per. ♀ rises 3 23 m.	25	226	38
Thursday	25 Ludovicus	4	3 49	 8	9 41	☾ ♂♄♄ ♀ in Aphelion	25	246	36
Friday	26 Samuel	5	4 41	 22	10 15	☾ 27. ♂ sets 7 5 e.	25	256	35
Saturday	27 Gebhard	6	5 46	 7	10 56	<i>Dog Days end</i> ☾ in 8	15	266	34

35] 14th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 17. Days' length 13 hours 6 min.

Sunday	28 <i>St. Augustin</i>	7	6 36	 21	11 42	♄ rises 9 15 e.	15	276	33
Monday	29 <i>St. John beh.</i>	8	7 33	 3	morn.	Rigel rises 12 7 m. ☾	15	286	32
Tuesday	30 Benjamin	9	8 33	 15	12 39	♄ gr. Elong. east ♂♄♄ ♀ sets 7 25 e.	05	306	30
Wednesd	31 Paulinus	10	9 32	 28	1 9	♄ sets 8 3 e.	05	316	29

August has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES &c.

New moon the 5th, at 1 o'clock 36 minutes in the morning; rain.

First quarter the 12th, at 9 o'clock 1 minute in the morning; clear.

Full moon the 20th, at 2 o'clock 14 minutes in the afternoon; changeable.

Last quarter the 27th, at 9 o'clock 33 minutes in the forenoon; changeable.

Probable State of the weather.

AUGUST: 1st, 2d, 3d, pleasant; 4th, changeable; 5th, 6th, rain; 7th, 8th, 9th, clear; 10th, 11th, 12th, pleasant and warm; 13th, 14th, cloudy; 15th, 16th, sultry; 17th, 18th, 19th, warm; 20th, 21st, changeable; 22d, thunderstorms; 23d, 24th, clear and warm; 25th, 26th, pleasant; 27th, 28th, changeable; 29th, 30th, 31st, warm.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	1 Clarion	8 Mifflin	22
Perry	1 Wyoming	8 York	22
Susquehanna	8 Washington	15 Westmoreland	22
Northampton	8 Adams	22 Clearfield	29
Jefferson	8 Venango	22 Chester	29

hose is rough, which offers a resistance to the ready flow of the stream; this friction and resistance is represented by ohms in an electric circuit.

COW FEED.

No animal likes variety of food more than a cow does, and none pays greater returns than a cow. For the stimulation of appetite and aid in digestion some of her feeds should be green and succulent, such as roots and silage for winter. Some linseed meal should be given at frequent intervals. It is not only a rich feed, but an excellent regulator of the digestive organs. Clover and alfalfa hay are both rich in milk-forming elements, and give bulk to the ration. Some corn should be given daily, especially through the cold months, because cows greatly relish the grain, and it helps in forming butter fat and in producing animal heat. Give the cows about all they will clean up at each feed, but shift change often, not only the kinds, but the amounts to each kind at different times. This change gives a stimulating variety to feeds, and the cows thrive and produce on it.

RAPID TANNING WITH FORMALDEHYDE.

Leather can be tanned very quickly with formaldehyde. A few hours' immersion in a 40 per cent. solution produces a tough, well-tanned leather, which may be made more flexible by adding 5 or 6 per cent. of soda to the bath. Trioxymethylene may be substituted for formaldehyde.



USE APPLES FREELY.

Where apples are grown there is often a large waste of fruit in the orchard because the windfalls and unmerchantable stock are allowed to decay on the ground. This is a habit peculiar to the northwest, where the waste on the farms, if saved would equal the entire income of some sections of the world. The frugal New Englander and his family make use of a large proportion of the culls and windfalls from the orchard. A cider press will make it possible to convert much of this waste into vinegar which is in demand in almost every family. Small green apples also make a most excellent quality of fruit jelly which is relished by all and as a spread for bread is much superior to some butter.

Apple butter is cheaply prepared from the small stock and should be made by the gallon where there are children in the family. "Pie timber" is usually a store product on the farm but the orchard should supply material for such pastry during the entire year. The Duchess apple makes a splendid filling for pies and dumplings when it is fresh, dry, or canned. The Hibernian is not a good seller on the markets but the cooks prefer it to many other varieties for pies.

Small fruit evaporators are now obtainable which may be heated over the kitchen range where apples can be dried very quickly and cheaply. They are entirely practical and worthy of a place in every household where fruits and vegetables are grown.

Apple preserves and pickles make a dainty dish that young and old relish. People in the cities often pay two dollars per bushel for crab apples which they use for pickles and preserves, while the farmer's family, with the apples going to waste in the orchard, is entirely without these luxuries. Baked apples and Jersey cream is good enough for a king. Apple sauce—plain or spiced—should be on the farmer's table three times a day when the fruit is wasting on the ground. Keep plumb' full of apples while they are ripe.

—According to Power, a flexible glue for attaching leather to metals may be made by adding 1 part of Venetian turpentine to 4 parts of glue. The mass is heated in a glue pot as usual until it becomes sticky and ceases to give off bubbles. It works best when fresh.

SEPTEMBER, 9th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons. Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars	sun fast m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Thursday	1 Egidius	11	10 27	 10	2 15	gr. libr. west  ♀ ri. 3 40m	0 5	32 6	28
Friday	2 Eliza	12	11 18	 24	3 25	 Vega so. 7 44e.	0 5	33 6	27
Saturday	3 Mansuetus	1	evening	5  2	sets	 3. Orion sets 12 39 m.	0 5	35 6	25

36] 15th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 6. Days' length 12 hours 48 min.

Sunday	4 Moses	1	12 49	 14	7 17	 Fomalhaut south 12 3 m.	1 5	36 6	24
Monday	5 Nathaniel	2	1 31	 26	7 42	 Altair so. 8 49 e.	1 5	37 6	23
Tuesday	6 Magnus	3	2 12	 9	8 2	 ♀ sets 7 44 e.	1 5	38 6	22
Wednesday	7 Regina	3	2 53	 23	8 29	 h rises 8 39 e.	1 5	39 6	21
Thursday	8 Nat. V. M.	4	3 34	 7	8 59	♀ rises 3 56 m. (in  8	2 5	40 6	20
Friday	9 Bruno	5	4 18	 21	9 26	 in apogee Spica sets 7 32e	2 5	41 6	19
Saturday	10 Pulcheria	6	5 4	 0	9 49	Markab south 11 37e.	2 5	43 6	17

37] 16th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 7. Days' length 12 hours 32 min.

Sunday	11 Protus	7	5 53	 13	10 15	 11. Sirius rises 2 20 m.	3 5	44 6	16
Monday	12 J. Wickliffe	7	6 45	 27	11 12	 ♀ Stationary	3 5	45 6	15
Tuesday	13 Amatus	8	7 38	 10	morn.	 ♀ sets 7 18 e.	3 5	47 6	13
Wednesday	14 Elev. Holy †	9	8 33	 22	12 48	 h rises 8 11 e.	4 5	48 6	12
Thursday	15 Nicetas	10	9 27	 8	1 54	 gr. libr. east ♀ gr. hel. lat. s.	4 5	49 6	11
Friday	16 Euphemia	11	10 19	 20	2 54	♀ rises 4 12 m.	4 5	50 6	10
Saturday	17 Lampertus	12	11 11	 2	4 9	♀ in Perihelion Rigel rises 11 1 e.	5 5	52 6	8

38] 17th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. Days' length 12 hours 14 min.

Sunday	18 Siegfried	1	morn.	 15	rises.	 18. Algenib south 12 23m	5 5	53 6	7
Monday	19 Micleta	1	12 1	 29	6 43	 7* rises 8 27 e.	5 5	54 6	6
Tuesday	20 Jonas	2	12 51	 11	7 14	Aldebaran rises 9 39e	6 5	55 6	5
Wednesday	21 Emberday	3	1 42	 25	7 40	 in perigee  h rises 7 43 e.	6 5	57 6	3
Thursday	22 Maurice	3	2 34	 9	8 14	Polaris so. 1 24m (in  8	6 5	59 6	1
Friday	23 Hoseas	4	3 30	 21	8 53	 ent-ers  Autumn com. Day & Night e.	7 6	0 6	0
Saturday	24 St. John con.	5	4 28	 3	9 32	 ♀ rises 4 32 m.	7 6	1 5	59

39] 18th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 11 hours 56 min.

Sunday	25 Cleophas	5	5 28	 15	10 32	 25. Antares sets 8 36 e.	7 6	2 5	58
Monday	26 Justina	6	6 28	 28	11 31	 ♀ Inferior	8 6	4 5	56
Tuesday	27 Cosmus	7	7 27	 10	morn.	 Algol south 1 40 m.	8 6	5 5	55
Wednesday	28 Wenceslaus	8	8 23	 24	12 42	 gr. libration west	8 6	6 5	54
Thursday	29 St. Michael	9	9 14	 8	1 20	 h rises 7 10 e.	9 6	8 5	52
Friday	30 Jerome	10	10 1	 23	2 22	Andromeda south 11 33 e.	9 6	10 5	50

MARS (♂) is on the 27. in Conjunction with the Sun, and cannot be seen.

September has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES &c.

New moon the 3rd, at 1 o'clock 5 minutes in the afternoon; rain.

First quarter the 11th, at 3 o'clock 10 minutes in the afternoon; clear.

Full moon the 18th, at 11 o'clock 52 minutes in the evening; clear.

Last quarter the 25th, at 3 o'clock 53 minutes in the afternoon; clear.

Probable State of the weather.

SEPTEMBER: 1st, 2d, changeable; 3d, 4th, rain; 5th, 6th, 7th, pleasant; 8th, 9th, 10th, cloudy; 11th, 12th, 13th, clear and pleasant; 14th, 15th, foggy; 16th, 17th, 18th, pleasant; 19th, 20th, changeable with rain; 21st, 22d, windy; 23d, 24th, 25th, pleasant; 26th, 27th, cool; 28th, 29th, 30th, clear.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Greene	5 Clearfield	5 Armstrong	19
Beaver	5 Lawrence	5 Lebanon	19
Schuylkill	5 Cambria	12 Beaver	19
Philadelphia	5 Lehigh	12 Delaware	19
Bedford	5 Erie	12 Sullivan	19
Indiana	5 Crawford	12 Union	26
Juniata	5 Somerset	12 Forest	26
Fayette	5 Bucks	12 Montour	26
Butler	5 Berks	12 Dauphin	26
Allegheny	5 Cumberland	12 Monroe	26
Franklin	5 Lancaster	12 Centre	26
Armstrong	5 Luzerne	12 Tioga	26
Lycoming	5 Potter	12 Columbia	26
Bradford	5 Huntingdon	19 Northumberland	26
Warren	5		

AN APPLE ORCHARD.

The Easiest Money Maker on the Farm, and Also the Most Neglected.

Now and then we hear of farmers with an apple orchard who cannot see that it will pay them to take good care of it. In one case a farmer sold apples enough from his orchard to buy ten good cows for his dairy, yet he cannot see that it would pay for him to spray and prune the trees. There is some scale in this orchard, and the fruit is usually wormy. Taken in hand now with oil and later with arsenic for the codling worm this orchard would give the easiest money on the farm. The demand for good apples is sure to increase, while bearing trees are not keeping pace with this demand. Young trees are being planted, but many orchards are dying through lack of care. Do not under any circumstances neglect good apple trees. Stay by them with all the care you can muster.

—A little more patience, a little more charity for all, a little more devotion, a little more love; with less bowing down to the past, and a silent ignoring of pretended authority; a brave looking forward to the future with more faith in our fellows, and the race will be ripe for a great burst of light and life.



MANUFACTURING PAPER FROM CORNSTALKS.

The chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture have at last solved the problem of how to turn into paper the millions of tons of cornstalks wasted annually. After years of experiment, the department now reports that the vast quantity of material heretofore considered valueless and destroyed every year by the farmers of the country can be utilized, thus saving much of the remaining wood reserve of the United States, and bringing about the manufacture of paper from an annual crop.

The first practical samples of this new paper were manufactured in Washington, and consist of five grades in five colors. One grade is dark gray, thick and heavy, resembling parchment. There is a lighter grade of the same character, two shades of yellow and one white. The latter are manufactured from the hard outside part of the cornstalk, and the former from the interior or the pith. The yellow grades have much longer fiber, and resemble paper made from cotton rags or linen, being soft to the touch and pliable, and appearing to have been made from material of entirely different character from that used in the gray product.

In the process of the experiments which resulted so successfully, the "soda-cooked" method was employed. This process many manufacturers of paper have found to be the best treatment for the finer grades of wood-pulp paper. The cornstalk pulp can be cooked in from two to two and one-half hours, as against twelve to fourteen hours needed in treating wood. It is claimed that even at the present primitive stage of experimentation, cornstalk paper can be made almost as cheaply as wood-pulp paper, though the latter industry has been developing for the past half century. The belief is freely expressed by the scientists who have been conducting these experiments, that when proper machinery is brought out, and the farmers grow cornstalks in localities where they can be moved cheaply to the mill, the cost will be fully fifty per cent less than paper now manufactured from wood. At the present period, with wood at \$8 a cord, it costs \$13 to manufacture a ton of wood pulp. With cornstalks at \$5 a ton, and adding the cost of bringing the stalks from nearby farms to the laboratory of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, pulp can be manufactured at \$14 a

OCTOBER, 10th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days	H. W h.	Moon south h. m.	Moons Place	Moon R & S h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars	sun fast m	Sun rises. h m	Sun sets. h m
Saturday	1 Remigius	11	10 46	 7	3 29	station-ary $\delta\phi\zeta$ $\delta\phi\zeta$	9,6	11,5	49
40] 19th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 9. Days' length 11 hours 36 min.									
Sunday	2 Christopher Columbus	12	11 28	 21	4 34	 $\delta\phi\zeta$ rises 5 54 m	10,6	12,5	48
Monday	3 Jairus	1	evening 9	 6	sets.	 3. $\delta\phi\phi$ ϕ ri. 4 52 m	10,6	13,5	47
Tuesday	4 Franciscus	2	12 49	 19	5 59	$\delta\phi\zeta$ ϕ in $\delta\phi$ station-ary	10,6	15,5	45
Wednesd	5 Placidus	3	1 31	 0	6 49	ϕ rises 6 45 e.	11,6	16,5	44
Thursday	6 Fides	3	2 14	 12	7 27	7* rises 6 24 e. ζ in δ	11,6	17,5	43
Friday	7 Amelia	4	2 59	 25	7 57	ζ in ϕ Hamel so. 1 1 m.	11,6	19,5	41
Saturday	8 Pelagius	5	3 46	 7	8 26	ϕ in Perihelion	12,6	20,5	40

41] 20th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 11 hours 18 min.									
Sunday	9 Dionysius	5	4 36	 21	9 16	ϕ gr. hel. lat. north	12,6	21,5	39
Monday	10 Gereon	6	5 28	 6	9 56	ϕ rises 5 10 m 	12,6	23,5	37
Tuesday	11 Burkhard	7	6 21	 19	10 56	11. $\delta\phi\zeta$ ϕ gr. Elong west	12,6	24,5	36
Wednesd	12 Veritas	8	7 14	 21	11 57	δ rises 5 45 m.	13,6	25,5	35
Thursday	13 Coloman	9	8 6	 14	morn.	ζ gr. libration east	13,6	27,5	33
Friday	14 Fortunata	10	8 57	 27	12 40	ϕ rises 6 9 e.	13,6	28,5	32
Saturday	15 Hedwig	11	9 47	 10	1 43	$\square\phi\zeta$ $\square\psi\zeta$ Markab south 9 22 e.	13,6	29,5	31

42] 21st Sunday after Trinity. John 4. Days' length 10 hours 50 min									
Sunday	16 Gallus	12	10 37	 23	2 54	Arctur south 7 58 e.	14,6	31,5	29
Monday	17 Florentina	1	11 18	 8	4 9	 ϕ rises 5 25 m.	14,6	32,5	28
Tuesday	18 St. Luke, ev.	1	morn.	 20	rises.	18. Rigel rises 10 2 e.	14,6	33,5	27
Wednesd	19 Ptolomy	2	12 20	 1	5 59	ζ in per. $\delta\phi\zeta$ ϕ gr. hel. lat. n.	14,6	34,5	26
Thursday	20 Felicianus	3	1 16	 13	6 46	δ rises 5 42 m. ζ in δ	14,6	36,5	24
Friday	21 Ursula	3	2 15	 25	7 29	ϕ rises 6 12 m.	15,6	37,5	23
Saturday	22 Cordula	4	3 17	 7	8 27	$\delta\phi\zeta$ ϕ rises 5 35 e.	15,6	38,5	22

43] 22d Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 18. Days' length 10 hours 42 min.									
Sunday	23 Severinus	5	4 20	 19	9 24	Algol south 12 44 m. $\odot$ ent-ers 	15,6	39,5	21
Monday	24 Salome	5	5 21	 6	10 33	$\delta\phi\zeta$ ϕ ris. 5 41 m	15,6	41,5	19
Tuesday	25 Crispin	6	6 19	 18	11 42	ζ 25 ζ gr. lib. west station-ary	15,6	42,5	18
Wednesd	26 Amandus	7	7 12	 0	morn.	Sirius rises 11 35 e.	15,6	43,5	17
Thursday	27 Sabina	8	8 0	 13	12 50	$\delta\phi\zeta$ ϕ Canopus south 4 2 m	15,6	44,5	16
Friday	28 Simon Jud.	9	8 45	 25	1 24	$\delta\phi\zeta$ ϕ rises 5 52 m	15,6	45,5	15
Saturday	29 Zwinglius	10	9 27	 8	2 26	$\delta\phi\zeta$ ϕ Arietis south 11 26 e.	15,6	47,5	13

44] 23d Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 10 hours 24 min.									
Sunday	30 Serapion	11	10 8	 20	3 28	Polaris south 10 51 e	15,6	48,5	12
Monday	31 Reformation	12	10 48	 7	4 28	$\delta\phi\zeta$ ϕ rises 5 36 m	16,6	49,5	11

JUPITER (ϕ) is on the 19. in Conjunction with the Sun and cannot be seen.
 SATURN (ϕ) is on the 27th in Opposition with the Sun and shines all night.

October has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES &c.

New moon the 3rd, at 3 o'clock 32 minutes in the morning; cool and rain.

First quarter the 11th, at 8 o'clock 40 minutes in the morning; changeable.

Full moon the 18th, at 9 o'clock 25 minutes in the morning; windy and cool.

Last quarter the 25th, at 12 o'clock 47 minutes in the morning; clear and frosty.

Probable State of the weather.

OCTOBER: 1st, 2d, changeable, 3d, 4th, 5th, rain and cool; 6th, 7th, 8th, pleasant; 9th, 10th, cloudy; 11th, 12th, changeable; 13th, 14th, 15th, pleasant; 16th, 17th, clear; 18th, 19th, 20th, windy and cool; 21st, 22d, 23d, rain; 24th, 25th, 26th, clear and frosty; 27th, 28th, cold; 29th, 30th, 31st, changeable.

SUPREME COURT—at Pittsburg

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Chester	3	Montgomery	3	Pike	17
Philadelphia	3	Northampton	10	Mercer	17
Allegheny	3	Cameron	10	Clinton	17
Blair	3	Crawford	10	Wayne	24
Snyder	3	Carbon	10	Susquehanna	24
Elk	3	Lackawanna	17	Lehigh	24
McKean	3	York	17		

3

ton. These figures are looked upon as prophetic of the future, no new product ever having been produced in the past at anything near the price reached subsequently with commercial development.

No special growth of corn is required, as the experiments have shown that any kind will answer the purpose of manufacture. The kind used, however, was the common Virginia and Maryland field corn, but that grown anywhere will do as well. The discovery is undoubtedly one of the most important of its kind made in recent years, as it will add millions of dollars to the income of the farmers, and partially reduce the drain on the forests of the country, besides furnishing an equally good and a much cheaper paper than can now be manufactured from wood pulp.

HOW TO KEEP WATER COLD.

Having been tried, the following mode is recommended of keeping ice water for a long time in a common pitcher. Place between two sheets of thick brown paper a layer of cotton batting about half an inch in thickness; fasten the ends of the paper and batting together, forming a circle, then sew or paste a crown over one end, making a box the shape of a stovepipe hat minus the rim. Place this over an ordinary pitcher filled with ice water, making it deep enough to rest on the table so as to exclude the air, and you will be astonished to see the length of time that the ice will keep and the water remain cold after all the ice has melted.



STORING CELERY.

Variety of Ways in Which the Work May Be Done.

There are a variety of methods used in storing celery. Where the celery is grown for home use it is usually either stored in the place where it grew or in the cellar. When it is stored in the field where it grew the soil is banked up high around the plants so that only a few of the tips are exposed. When the weather becomes colder the ridge is covered with straw or leaves which are held down by boards or earth. When the ground commences to freeze the entire ridge is covered with several inches of strawy stable manure. The celery may be removed from the ridge as desired for use, but during a part of the winter it will be inaccessible.

A cool, well-ventilated cellar is a good place to store celery in small amounts. The celery may be stored in boxes whose sides come up even with the celery tops. In the bottoms of the boxes is placed a layer of moist sand or earth in which the celery roots are bedded. Holes should be bored in the sides and bottom of the boxes for ventilation and drainage. The plants should be watered at the roots occasionally when signs of wilting appear. Larger amounts of celery are stored in similar fashion by covering the cellar floor with a layer of moist sand or earth and holding the celery in place by means of boards. Market gardeners have regular trenches or storehouses for their celery, but the methods herein described are the usual ones practiced by the small grower.

GETTING BACK AT THE JUDGE.

"Gen. Turner of Tennessee was trying a case before Judge Springer in the Indian Territory courts," said one of the lawyers, "when he quoted a great deal from the Bible and very little from the law. He was addressing the jury and finally Judge Springer said: 'General, you will have to show where those quotations are from. I do not remember reading them in any of the law books.' 'I am quoting from the Bible, Judge, and I am addressing the jury, every member of which knows about the Good Book. If I had been addressing the Court I would have brought the book with me.'"

NOVEMBER, 11th Month.

Weeks and Days	Remarkable Days	H. W h	Moon south h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars	sun fast m	Sun rises h m.	Sun sets. h. m
Tuesday	1 <i>All Saints</i>	12	11 29	 21	sets.	 138° 11' 19" E.  Eclipse Invis.	166	515	9
Wednesday	2 <i>All Souls</i>	1	evening 11	 6	5 21	 138° 11' 19" E.  in 8	166	525	8
Thursday	3 <i>Theophilus</i>	2	12 55	 20	5 48	 in ap. 138° 11' 19" E.  Markab south 8 11e.	166	535	7
Friday	4 <i>Charlotte</i>	3	1 42	 3	6 21	 138° 11' 19" E.  Fomal so. 8 12e.	166	545	6
Saturday	5 <i>Malachi</i>	4	2 31	 15	7 1	 138° 11' 19" E.  rises 5 30 m.	166	555	5

45]	24th Sunday after Trinity.	Matth. 9.	Days' length 10 hours 8 min.
-----	----------------------------	-----------	------------------------------

45] 24th Sunday after Trinity. Mattn. 9. Days length 12 h 24 m.																	
Sunday	6 Leonard	4	3	22		29	7	50	♀	rises	6	2	m.	166	56	5	4
Monday	7 Engelbert	5	4	14		11	8	44	♂	☾ ☿	☿	☿	rises	5	24	m	3
Tuesday	8 Cecilia	6	5	6		23	9	45		Algo	south	11	51	e.	166	58	2
Wednesd	9 Theodore	7	5	57		4	10	53		☿	south	10	49	e.	166	59	1
Thursday	10 Mart. Luther	8	6	47		19	11	59		10.	☾	gr.	libr.	e.	157	05	0
Friday	11 Melancton	8	7	35		0	morn.	☿	☿	Algenib	so.	8	47	e.	157	14	59
Saturday	12 Jonas	9	8	23		13	12	59	♂	☉	Superior				157	34	57
Days length 9 hours 52 min.																	

46]	25th Sunday after Trinity.	Matth. 24.	Days' length 9 hours 52 min.
-----	----------------------------	------------	------------------------------

46] 25th Sunday after Trinity. <i>Matth. 24.</i>		Days longer		
Sunday	13 Winebert	10 9 12 	25 1 48 δ rises 5 13 m.	157 4 4 56
Monday	14 Levin	11 10 3 	9 2 57 γ rises 5 3 m.	157 5 4 55
Tuesday	15 Leopold	12 10 57 	24 4 13  δ h $\odot$ Polaris south 9 48 e.	157 6 4 54
Wednesday	16 Ottomar	1 11 55 	6 rises.  16. $\odot$ in per. $\odot$ in Ω	157 7 4 53
Thursday	17 Alpheus	2 morn. 	19 5 48 Rigel rises 8 7 e.	147 8 4 52
Friday	18 Gelasius	2 12 57 	6 6 h south 10 11 e.	147 9 4 51
Saturday	19 Elizabeth	3 2 2 	13 7 7 Aldebaran so. 12 44 m	147 9 4 51

47] 26th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 25. Days' length 9 hours 40 min.

[illegible]

48]	1st Sunday in Advent.	Matth. 21.	Days' length 9 hours 28 min.
-----	-----------------------	------------	------------------------------

48] 1st Sunday in Advent.		Math. 21.		Days longer	
Sunday	27 Josaphat	9	8 48	♂ 6	2 21 Altair sets 9 59 e.
Monday	28 Guntherus	10	9 28	♂ 19	3 20 ♂ ♀ ♀ rises 4 23 m.
Tuesday	29 Saturn	11	10 9	♂ 5	4 23 ♂ ♂ ♀ ♂ rises 5 24 m.
Wednesd	30 St. Andrew	12	10 53	♂ 18	5 12 ☾ in Hamel 9 25 e. ☾ in 8

VENUS (♀) is on the 26th in Superior Conjunction with the Sun and passes from Morning to Evening Star.

November has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES &c.

New moon the 1st, at 8 o'clock 56 minutes in the evening; rain and cold.

First quarter the 10th, at 12 o'clock 29 minutes in the morning; frosty.

Full moon the 16th, at 7 o'clock 25 minutes in the evening; snow.

Last quarter the 23rd, at 1 o'clock 13 minutes in the afternoon; rain.

Probable State of the weather.

NOVEMBER: 1st, 2d, rain and cool; 3d, 4th, 5th, clear and cold; 6th, 7th, 8th, pleasant; 9th, 10th, 11th, frosty; 12th, 13th, clear and cold; 14th, 15th, cloudy; 16th, 17th, snow or rain; 18th, 19th, clear and cold; 20th, 21st, mild; 22d, changeable; 23d, 24th, rain; 25th, 26th, 27th, pleasant; 28th, 29th, 30th, clear

SUPREME COURT—at Philadelphia

14

GENERAL ELECTION

8

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

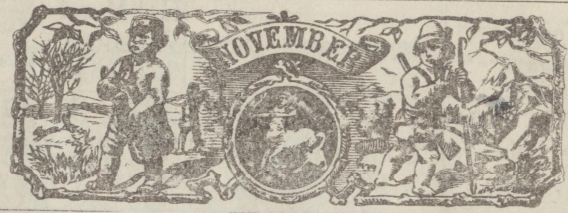
Allegheny	7 Mifflin	14 Luzerne	14
Schuylkill	7 Jefferson	14 Forest	21
Philadelphia	7 Wyoming	14 Perry	21
Cumberland	14 Erie	14 Lancaster	21
Crawford	14 Clarion	14 Venango	21
Susquehanna	14 Washington	14 Tioga	28
Adams	14 Bedford	14 Lycoming	28
Westmoreland	14		

TO AVOID BOWED LEGS.

If a child's legs have a tendency to curve or bow it should not be allowed to walk. The wise mother, however, will let it twist and roll on the carpet. The legs will then soon straighten themselves. What a pity it is that many young mothers are so unwise as to make their babies walk so soon, before the little, soft bones have become sufficiently strong to bear even so light a weight.

Of course when the baby first shows an inclination to stand upon his own feet, he should be allowed to do and should even be provided with a chair to keep him from falling. Then the first step must be encouraged, too, and the child should learn to the best of his ability, but slowly. All of this exercise is natural and should, therefore, not be checked.

The carelessness that I particularly deplore is not the innocent play of a child who will rest when he is tired. It is the walks that he is forced to take hanging to the hand of his mother. You have no idea how much more difficult it is for people to walk a long distance on a stone pavement than on a wooden floor. Furthermore, mother walks, perhaps, slowly but steadily. There is no loitering on the way to rest the aching little feet. Mother is not tired herself and she therefore forgets that to every one of her steps baby must take about four, and that he will soon be tired. It is then that the strain comes upon the legs and even the bones themselves are not able to withstand it.



CARE OF YOUNG STOCK.

Neglect Will Cost You Dearly—Shelter and Feed Well.

The perfection and value of the mature animal depend largely upon the normal, unchecked growth of the young up to maturity. A colt that has once been starved and stunted will never make a large, valuable horse, and a calf that has been so treated will never make a valuable cow. They must grow from birth to maturity without check.

During winter calves and colts need dry, warm stalls with enough feed to keep them growing and in good flesh, even a little fat on them will do no harm. Let them out for exercise in good weather, but shelter them well at night. The better the shelter the more good their feed will do.

Some people allow their colts and calves to remain out in all kinds of winter weather with a straw stack for shelter and straw for an exclusive diet, says the Journal of Agriculture. They come out in the spring skinpoor, and require nearly the whole summer to make up the loss of flesh. That does not pay. A young animal that is worth keeping is worth keeping right.

The calf or colt in a warm, well-bedded stall with corn stover or timothy hay and some clover or alfalfa hay and a small daily feed of grain will grow right through the winter and come out in the spring in full vigor for more rapid gains on cheap pasture in summer. Every 100 pounds of extra flesh on the finished horse is worth from ten to fifteen dollars, which is a good price for even concentrated feeds.

The farmer who has the reputation of keeping nothing but fat animals will have the beaten path made to his door by eager buyers.

—Pure Milk Again!—The farmer: I thought you said you'd been used to workin' on a dairy farm.

The new hand: So I have.

The farmer: What! An' you can't milk a cow?

The new hand: Course I can't! all I done was to pump.

—In the Daytime.—“Sam, you go up tomorrow morning and clean out that old henhouse back of Mr. —'s house.”

“Sho'ly Mr. Washington,” was the reply. “you won't clean out a henhouse in de daytime?”

December has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES &c.

New moon the 1st, at 4 o'clock 10 minutes in the afternoon; clear and warm.

First quarter the 9th, at 2 o'clock 5 minutes in the afternoon; snow and rain.

Full moon the 16th, at 6 o'clock 5 minutes in the morning; stormy.

Last quarter the 23rd, at 5 o'clock 35 minutes in the morning; rain or snow.

New moon the 31st, at 11 o'clock 21 minutes in the forenoon; cold.

Probable State of the weather.

DECEMBER: 1st, clear and pleasant; 2d, 3d, 4th, changeable; 5th, 6th, clear; 7th, 8th, pleasant; 9th, 10th, 11th, snow or rain; 12th, 13th, 14th, cold; 15th, 16th, 17th, stormy; 18th, 19th, 20th, clear and cold; 21st, 22d, cloudy; 23d, 24th, rain or snow; 25th, 26th, 27th, clear and cold; 28th, 29th, clear; 30th, 31st, cold.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Warren	5	Franklin	5	Snyder	12
Montgomery	5	Delaware	5	Northampton	12
Huntingdon	5	Cambria	5	Sullivan	12
Somerset	5	Luniata	5	McKean	12
Lawrence	5	Centre	5	Monroe	12
Philadelphia	5	Greene	5	Berks	12
Bucks	5	Butler	5	Clearfield	12
Allegheny	5	Beaver	12	Potter	12
Fayette	5	Cambria	12	Pike	19
Indiana	5	Lebanon	12	Armstrong	19
Bradford	5				

THE LEGEND OF THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

Far across the briny billows, where the German people dwell.

Parents tell a charming legend how the Christmas tree befell;

For it keeps alive the spirit of good-will and peace and love

Deep within that birthday message ringing down from heaven above.

Once upon a time, when Winter held the sway o'er sea and land,

Driving man and beast to shelter with an icy, snowy hand,

Two young children sat in comfort on a cold and bitter night

Watching fire flames leaping, dancing, in their cozy hearth-fire bright.

As they prattled, safely shielded from all care and want and woe,

Came a sound at first scarce heeded; 'twas a timid knock and low.

Quick they ran to where it sounded, threw the thick door open wide,

Keen to learn what evening caller stood upon the step outside.

"'Twas a child—a little pilgrim—asking if he might come in.

Lost he seemed 'mid cold and darkness, garments ragged, few and thin;



Bare his head and bare his fingers; bare his tiny little feet;

Pinched and blue his childish features; his forlornness seemed complete.

Quick they drew him to the fireplace; put him in their own warm seat;

Rubbed the hands and feet near frozen; gave him of their food to eat;

Shared their garments that he needed, and when good-nights had been said,

Found a bench and slept upon it, giving up to him their bed.

In the night, when all was silent, wakened were they from their dreams;

Wondrous music filled their chamber—angel music, so it seems.

Quick they drew aside their curtains; peered without with eager eyes—

'Twas a band of shining children, floating earthward from the skies.

Suddenly the little stranger stood beside them; then they knew,

By the halo round his forehead, 'twas the Christ-child pure and true.

And a voice attune to music from the golden harp-strings sweet,

Spake he words that make the Christmas for the children full, complete:—

*"I was hungry and ye fed me;
Naked was I; when ye saw
Ye did give me your garments—
Making good the golden law.*

*"Since to me your best ye've given,
I will leave for you a gift
That will prove a joy and blessing
And through ages men uplift."*

Speaking thus, he from a fir tree broke a branch of darkest green;

Planted it beside the doorway, where as stranger yestere'en

He had waited for a welcome. Then he vanished from their eyes,

Leaving naught to prove his presence but that strangely chosen prize.

But that branch became a fir tree bearing yearly fruit of gold

For those children in whose honor still the story there is told.

Every year since then the forests yield their firs to axemen's hands

To become the Christmas symbol used throughout all Christian lands.



Fire Fighters of the Wilderness.

By A. W. Rolker.

Thirteen hundred and fifty men scattered equidistantly throughout one hundred and sixty five million acres of the weirdest forest wilderness, each alone with his horse living in a hut on the top of a mountain, each subjected to the perils of forest fires and the hardships and privations of wind and weather, each practically cut off from all human companionship and condemned to a solitude that to most persons would be maddening,—this is an outline of the career of the forest fire fighter, or forest ranger, who is stationed by the Government throughout its woodland reservations to combat forest fires which yearly are costing us from fifty to one hundred million dollars.

Not in the employ of the Government is there a service requiring greater courage, more nerve and endurance, and a finer sense of duty than that of the forest ranger. Not infrequently the fate of entire villages and towns depends upon the faithfulness of this lone watchman of the wilderness. Sometimes, while fighting a serious

fire at the head of a hundred or two of discouraged, half mutinous hirelings, he must resort to trickery or ruse to keep the men at work. Then, begrimed, wracked by hunger and by killing thirst born of smoke and noxious fumes, he becomes the mainspring in a human machine frantically fighting the devastating element. Day and night he works at the head of his little army, directing men scattered along a line from two to four or more miles long, encouraging them in the face of most hopeless odds.

Before he realizes it, he may be cut off and find himself in the midst of a conflagration whipped onward by a hurricane faster than his horse can run. If he is cut off from all sides, his one chance is to envelop his head as best he may in a bag or blanket and dart toward the fire, trusting to zigzag through a lane comparatively clear of flames. Then groping through the dense smoke, he stumbles and flounders across stumps and fallen tree-trunks, trusting to his God to guide him, until, half choked and half blinded, his convulsed lungs once more suck in the pure, clean air, and he is **safe.**

Agricultural Almanac.

HIS LONG LONELY VIGIL.

But it is not only in strenuous times like these that the ranger shows what he is made of. For weeks he sees no human face save at long intervals when the packtrain of twenty or thirty horses snakes its way through the wilderness, stopping at his hut only long enough to throw off canned things, tobacco, a soiled bundle of ancient magazines, and whatever letters may have been sent him by those who happen to think of him where there is the hum of human voices, far away. At long intervals, also, he sees the forest inspector making his rounds to see that the ranger has been provided with the necessities of life and to make certain that he has not fallen ill or been otherwise incapacitated by accident. Thus, unwatched by a superior, the ranger shows the highest form of heroism by fulfilling his duty for the sole reason that it is expected of him.

The district the Government expects him to keep reasonably clear of fires is the enormous one of one hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred acres; roughly, one-sixth the area of the State of Rhode Island, and to protect this properly ceaseless patrol is necessary.

Mounted on a rawboned horse and provided with an ax, a spade, a mattock, and a huge South African water bottle filled with water, he rides along the narrow, breackneck trails leading through his district, climbing here and there to a mountain top that will give him an outlook on the forests below. The least sign of a column of smoke, and down over his eyes goes the brim of his black felt hat, into the sides of his horse gouge the rowels of his rusty spurs, and at top speed horse and man are up and at the fire in the desperate hope of nipping it before it can get beyond control.

The smoke may be owing to a settler who is simply burning a clearing for a home, but, having failed to do this without the permission of an inspector, has made himself liable to arrest, together with fine and imprisonment. The fire may be simply that of a sage brusher who is camping and needs warning to extinguish all traces of sparks when he breaks camp, lest the ranger arrest him. Fine and imprisonment are proportionate as to whether actual damage has been done or whether it was simply the law that compels the extinction of campfires that was violated.

On the other hand, the smoke that called the ranger may be that of a small fire which unless checked in time would develop into a conflagration. A hunter, with less sense than an Indian, may have knocked out his lighted pipe into a heap of dry leaves, starting what is known as ground fire which eats its way, catching underbrush and searing exposed roots and the trunks of trees until the bark peels off and these stand bare and dead. A locomotive engineer with a grouch against an old engine knocks holes

through the spark arrester in the stack so as to increase draft, and one of the myriads of sparks shot into the air settles loftily in a pine cone inflammable as turpentine, and then there is a high fire or a top fire, with flames spreading from tree to tree at a rate depending only upon the speed of the wind.

FIRST FRANTIC EFFORTS.

In either case, the principle upon which the ranger works is simply to cut a wide trail or fire-break across the intended path of the flames, so that when these reach the interruption there will be no fuel to aid their advance. If the fire is a low one, he uses spade and mattock and turns up a belt of raw earth from six to ten feet wide. If it is a top fire, he cuts down a lane of trees from twenty to fifty feet wide, felling the trees away from the flames.

For twelve, for twenty-four, hours at a stretch the ranger may wage his fight single handed and alone in the heart of his wilderness. His nostrils are clogged with soot. His lungs, half filled with smoke, heave convulsively for a breath of pure air. His muscles and sinews are like overstretched rubber bands. His bones are hollow for want of food. And still he fights on, unseen, uncheered, unsung,—a grim, dismal, lonely heart-breaking fight which will be mentioned in twenty-five words in his official report, and even after it has been won means standing by for hours to make sure that the red, ferocious tongues do not spring back into life and burst forth in fury all over again.

Despite this killing work, if forest fires were limited to the sort the ranger can handle single handed, he would be satisfied. Often during the fire months when protracted droughts have turned the forest into so much kindling, or when dried leaves rustle a foot deep under the tread of the hunter, a fire will gain headway with such swiftness that before the ranger can get even the chance to see it at close hand it has turned into a conflagration. In a dry forest a ground fire will spread from the size of a derby hat over an acre of ground inside of an hour; and the wider it grows the faster it spreads. It is during the fire months that the spark from a locomotive stack, no bigger than a split pea, settles near the top of a pine, and in less than three minutes a blaze ten feet high leaps demoniacally into the air and with a joyous roar spreads into the trees of the neighboring forest.

SETTLERS TO THE RESCUE.

The instant a ranger discovers a really serious fire, his one object is to summon assistance. If, as is the case in many districts, he happens to be in a district connected by telephone with the adjoining ones, he calls up his neighbor rangers, and all three or all four of these call assistance from the villagers and settlers for twenty on

Agricultural Almanac.

thirty miles around. Should the ranger be in a district not yet provided with a wire, he mounts his horse and rides for dear life to give the alarm, trusting also to the warning pall of smoke to summon help—for which he is instructed by the Government to pay amply and promptly. Crews of passing freight trains sight a forest fire and at the next station the news is telegraphed for a radius of one hundred miles.

In short, no matter how remote the wilderness, news of a serious forest fire travels like the fire itself. On foot, in wagons, on horseback, and by trainloads, men flock from the plains, from mines, from ranches, and from towns, each being provided with an ax, a spade or a mattock taken from toolboxes or toolsheds scattered at points throughout the district and known to the ranger.

BATTLING WITH THE FIRE FIEND.

Slow-moving fires of this kind, however, are not worth mentioning in the same breath with the real forest fires the ranger faces when one or two thousand acres of gigantic trees are roaring with an apparently solid wall of flames leaping a hundred feet into the air and traveling from three to five miles a day. For forty miles round, broad day is dusk with the volumes of jetty smoke rolling and boiling cloudward as if shot out of the crater of a volcano. At night the sky shows livid red to a distance of twenty-five miles. It is at a fire like this that the fate of entire villages of homes, hundreds of human lives, and millions of dollars' worth of woodland depend upon the ability and judgment of the ranger, who is the single obstacle standing between a demon turned loose and the untold havoc this would wreak should he permit it to slip by him.

Taking command of his little army of fire fighters, the ranger brings to bear all his knowledge of woodcraft and strategy to defeat the devastating flames. He knows that it is next to impossible to check a conflagration of this sort on level ground, but that the flames will travel less swiftly when climbing a hill and still less swiftly while descending a slope. Besides, day or night, he knows every foot of the ground in his district. If he is lucky enough to be able to choose a stream at the foot of a hill for a line of defense, he sets his men to hew down a firebreak on the fire side of the waterway and cautiously starts a fire to eat its way uphill and meet the one coming down.

As a rule, however, the best the ranger can do is to cut a firebreak along the spine of a hill; for not only is the space of the conflagration considerably slackened by the ascent, but here is also a terrific back draft that blows the flames back upon themselves, making the descent even more difficult. High up on the crest of the hill from fifty to five hundred men are at work swinging glittering blades that hew through the hearts of giant trees sent crashing and snapping in the

same direction as the course of the flames. With marvelous speed men work cutting a trail thirty, forty, even a hundred, feet wide, time permitting, while gangs follow with spades and mattocks and root up a belt of ground and cover leaves, mulch, twigs, and all else inflammable.

It is during this sort of quick fires that deer, bears, mountain lions, and other kinds of forest creatures, dangerous and otherwise, lose all fear of man in their one overbearing panic of the fire and flee precipitately ahead of the flames. At times some of the more timid men, those who never before witnessed the sublimity and terrifying grandeur of the forest fires, desert their tools and flee. But most men will stand for twenty-four, for forty-eight, even for seventy-two, hours fighting an almost hopeless fight to the last ditch.

DYNAMITE AS AN AGENT.

What cripples the ranger most in his work in sparsely settled districts is the scarcity of men; but even this, if given half a chance, the ranger will overcome. In Idaho a forest fire that would have been one of the most serious in the history of the country was beaten back through the ingenuity of the ranger, who, short of men, enlisted the equivalent of several thousand of these by the clever use of a case of dynamite.

With a bare handful of men from nearby a mine the ranger had tried to cut a fire break along the spine of a high hill, when a bad wind rose and it was seen that the flames would be on the men before the break could be more than half completed. Only one thing stood between those flames and a fortune represented by thick forest that would be wiped out of existence,—an ordinary case, no bigger than a soap box, filled with dynamite, personal property of the ranger, a former miner, and long since treasured for this very emergency.

He took out straw colored, waxed cylinders resembling six-inch sections of broomsticks; these he fitted with exploders and copper wires and sank them twenty feet apart into three-foot holes, bored into the ground with crowbars about fifteen feet down the slope on the fire side of the hill. Then he connected his wires one hundred yards away with a brown box fitted with a plunger, and as the first of the onrushing flames lapped even with the crest of the hill he grasped the handle of the battery and set off the spark.

The earth lurched under men's feet. A wave of compressed air struck their faces. A deafening, rumbling thud crashed out of the bowels of the earth and the very mountains arose—dirt, stones, trees, boulders—and hurled itself in one great sheet directly at the flames. As if a candle had been snuffed, the fire was out, the valley below a mass of black trees, sending up pillars of white smoke to mix with the yellow fumes of the dreadful compound.

Courtesy of "Associated Sunday Magazine, Inc"

Agricultural Almanac.

ANECDOTES.

A LESSON IN HORTICULTURE.

My neighbor Brown came to the garden fence and said,

"How do you do your grafting?"

"My grafting?" said I.

"Yes—grafting apple trees. I want to try it myself."

"O!" I exclaimed. "Yes yes! Well, in the first place, I begin by lying; that is, I lie in bed and think the whole thing out in every detail. I watch my opportunity, and on the first fine day I steal a few hours from my business. Then I borrow a saw—a steel one—and with it I rob the tree, upon which I wish to graft, of some of its larger branches. This I try to do in such a way that the loss of the branches will not be noticed. These limbs should not be left lying—that is, lying on the ground; they are unsightly and may attract the attention of passers-by. They should be hustled behind the lattice-work screen at once. So far, so good. Now let me see—oh yes! I rob another tree of a few twigs having buds on them, and insert them in the ends of the sawed branches on the tree. Then I take some beeswax and tallow and melt it together. This must be thoroughly worked—work it for all you're worth, to make it pliable. Finally, with this I try to hide all appearance of the graft—from sunlight and air; and there you are—the job is done."

"I see," said Brown; "and I think I'm foxy enough to do the trick the first time trying. Many thanks."

Shortly after, I heard Brown telling his wife how I explained the process. This is the way he had it:

"First," he says, "you must be a good liar; then you watch your chance and steal a half day from the company's time. Then you steal a saw; then you defraud the tree of some branches, which you must hide, so nobody will get on. Then you rob somebody's tree of twigs, put them in the ends of the branches, and cover your tracks with beeswax and tallow."

Said Brown's wife "I don't think that man can be trusted; he has two kinds of grafting mixed; and, besides, he didn't tell you where to steal the apple trees."

FORCING ASSISTANCE.

"Never buy a round trip ticket," said the sage observer, "when going on a visit."

"But you can sometimes save money that way."

"Not if you work it right. Waiting for a remittance, you can hang around a few weeks longer, and finally they will buy you a ticket to get rid of you."

HOW TO GET A POSITION.

Walter Ward Biller, a frequent contributor to the magazines, tells the following story about a hardware store in St. Louis, which advertised for an errand boy. As it happened, the boss was talking to a customer when a boy came in. Thinking he wanted to buy something, he excused himself, and, going over to the boy, asked him what he could do for him. The boy told him that he came in answer to his advertisement, and asked for the job.

Well, of course the boss got mad by being disturbed while he was talking to a customer. He said to the boy, "You go outside and walk a block. If I call you back, why, I will hire you; if I don't, why, you just keep right on walking."

The boy did as he was told, but, going out, he picked up a shovel that was standing near the door, put it on his back, and started down the street.

Before he had gone ten feet, the old man was after him, yelling, "Come back! Come back!"

The boy came back, took off his coat, and asked where he wanted him to work—downstairs or upstairs or where.

The man took one good look at him and said, "I guess I will hire you. Never mind putting your coat on. Start right in."

"UNCLE JOE'S" LATEST.

There is no question that Speaker Cannon has a keen sense of humor. Many are the stories floating around in Washington about the wordy war between Congress and the White house, but this one, which is credited—with authority—to "Uncle Joe," has caused many a laugh and smile in both Houses. It deals with a member of the lower House who went home, after a late session at the club, rather wabbly as to legs and somewhat thick as to speech. At three o'clock in the morning Mrs. Congressman dug her snoring spouse in the ribs with her elbow.

"John!" she whispered excitedly; "John, wake up!"

"Ugh," he grunted.

"John, for mercy's sake, wake up!" she whispered again, emphasizing her appeal with a second vigorous dig.

Another grunt was all that greeted her.

"For heaven's sake John wake up!" she whispered frantically. "There are robbers in the house!"

"Your'e mishtak'n, m' dear," said the congressman, composing himself for sleep. "Ain't any robbers in the House. They're all in the Senate."

THE PLAIN PART OF IT.

"Did the young man they caught in fraudulent transactions peculate very much?"

"I donno about that, but he stole a lot."

Agricultural Almanac.

THE WAY OUT.

When Pat decided to set up as a cabby he bought an old cavalry horse and reached home feeling proud, bedad! But then he found he couldn't make it budge, so he took it back to the barracks and told the officer that it was dead beat and wouldn't go.

"Won't he?" said the officer. And, mounting him, he cried, "Charge!" Away sped the horse around the yard and suddenly stopped when the officer cried "Halt!"

Well pleased, Pat took the horse home a second time.

On the afternoon following he had a party to drive to the station. As soon as all were seated he shouted, "Cha-a-arge!"

The steed rushed off at breakneck speed. Tearing along at forty miles an hour, it soon reached the station. But a wild look come into the Hibernian driver's eyes.

"Be jabbers," he screamed, "I've forgotten the word! I can't stop him! I can't stop him! Ladies—ladies, if ye want ter git out, whirroo, ye'd better try rollin'!"

ELIMINATED EGGS.

A recent graduate of the Harvard Law School has returned to his home in Alabama and there hung out his shingle. It is said that since his return the young lawyer has completely mystified his former friends and neighbors with the use of big words. His flow of speech, with its weighty words, has caused no little comment, and the man is now tolerated with a smile.

At the hotel for breakfast one morning this bright young lawyer told the waiter to bring him some eggs, rolls and coffee. The waiter started for the kitchen.

"Oh, waiter," called the young lawyer, "just eliminate those eggs and bring me some"—

"All right, boss," said the waiter; "jus' 'eliminate 'em. All right, boss; all right." And the waiter started for the kitchen. Shortly he came back.

"Boss, we's got a new cook out dere, an' he says how does you 'eliminate dem aigs?" said the waiter. "He says he kin bile aigs, an' fry aigs, an' scramble aigs, but he don't know nothin' 'bout 'liminatin' em."

PICTORIAL ANCESTRY.

An Englishman, fond of boasting of his ancestry, took a coin from his pocket and, pointing to the head engraved upon it, said, "My great-great-grandfather was made a lord by the king whose picture you see on this shilling."

"What a coincidence!" said his Yankee companion, who at once produced another coin. "My great-great-grandfather was made an angel by the Indian whose picture you see on this cent."

ET CETERA.

He is a poor little neglected boy, whose mamma is so busy with mothers' meetings and club conventions and such important matters that she really hasn't time to attend to her children. This little boy was entertaining a casual caller while his mother was upstairs putting the finishing touches to her toilet. Said the little boy, whose own toilet was sadly in need of attention:

"What does e. t. c. mean?"

"E. t. c.?" asked the caller.

"Yes," said the boy. "It's a sort of a word. It's in a book I was reading."

"Oh," said the caller. "Etc. is an abbreviation. It is Latin. It stands for et cetera."

The little boy looked puzzled. "I'm not in Latin yet," he said.

"Et cetera," explained the caller, "means—well, it means 'and so on.'"

The little boy was thoughtful for a moment, and then he said:

"I wish my mamma could find time to et cetera the buttons on my pants!"

And, taking in his disheveled appearance, the visitor murmured, "Amen."

GOOD PROOF.

At a colored revival two of the brethren started an argument as to the nationality of St. Peter. One brother claimed he was a colored man, while the other one said he was not. After arguing for quite a while one brother, becoming greatly excited, said, "St. Peter was not a cullud man, an' Ah can prove it."

"All right," said the other. "Go ahead."

"Well, in de fust place, you recommember wah it say in de Bible dat aftah St. Peter denied the Lord, de cock crowed for de third time?"

"Yes, I recommember dat," said the other.

"Well, dat's de solushion to de problem, for do you suppose for an instant dat if St. Peter had been a cullud man dat dat rooster would eber had crowed more dan once?"

EASY TO CLASSIFY.

The newly married couple had just moved into their new home. On the morning after their arrival a baker called to solicit their trade. He found the young wife in the kitchen. After explaining that his wagon delivered once a day the baker asked, "And may we have your trade, madam?"

"Yes," she replied timidly. "We will give you a trial."

"And about how much bread will you want each day?"

"Well, I don't know exactly. You see, there are only two of us." Then doubtedly, "Would five loaves a day be enough, do you think?"

Agricultural Almanac.

—**Bronze Varnish For Leather.**—Ten parts of fuchsine and five parts of methyl-violet, are dissolved in a water or sand bath, in 100 parts of 90 deg. alcohol. Then five parts of benzoic acid are added, after which it is allowed to boil from five to ten minutes, until the mass has assumed a brilliant gold bronze color.

—**To Measure Hay In The Mow.**—Multiply feet in height by feet in width, and that product by feet in length. Divide by 512, and the answer will be in tons or parts of tons. Some allowance should be made for the condition of the hay. The above is for dry, compact, but not pressed hay.

—**To Stop Bleeding at The Nose.**—Placing a small roll of paper or muslin above the front teeth, under the upper lip, and pressing hard on the same, will arrest bleeding from the nose, checking the passage of the blood through the arteries leading to the nose.

—**Milk Polish For Shoes.**—Dip a piece of cloth in sweet milk and rub over the patent leather, then polish with dry cloth. This will also preserve the leather and keep it from cracking.

—**To Shell Beans Easily.**—Pour upon the pods a quantity of scalding water, and the beans will slip very easily from the pod. By pouring scalding water on apples or on tomatoes, the skins may be easily slipped off and much labor saved.

—**To Frost Window Panes.**—The following process can be used for lights of glass already set in the sash. Dissolve 1 part of Wax in 10 parts of oil of turpentine and add 1 part each of varnish and siccativ. With this mixture the panes are coated on the outside, and before drying, dabbed with a pad of cotton wadding. If desired, small quantities of Paris blue, madder lake, etc., may be mixed with the wax solution.

—**Preserving Vinegar.**—5 parts 80 per cent. vinegar essence, 8 parts purified wood vinegar, $3\frac{1}{4}$ common salt, one-tenth part nitrate of potash; one-third part sulphate of potash; 50 parts good, young wine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ part starch sugar or honey, 40 parts water.

—**Home Made Scouring Powder.**—A good scouring powder is made by mixing equal parts of powdered pumice stone and soap powder. Put in shallow bowl and place in a convenient spot. You will find it easy to use and it gives good results.

—A clear solution of shellac in alcohol, with an addition of picric acid and 1 per cent. of boric acid, makes a gold varnish that produces a fine hard surface and brilliant finish on metals.

—**Filling Mass for Wood Pores.**—To 1 part each of oil of turpentine and siccativ, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ part in linseed oil varnish, $\frac{1}{2}$ a part of oil of varnish and 5 parts of starch.

ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY,

AS SAID TO BE GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS

The Head and Face — ♈ Aries.

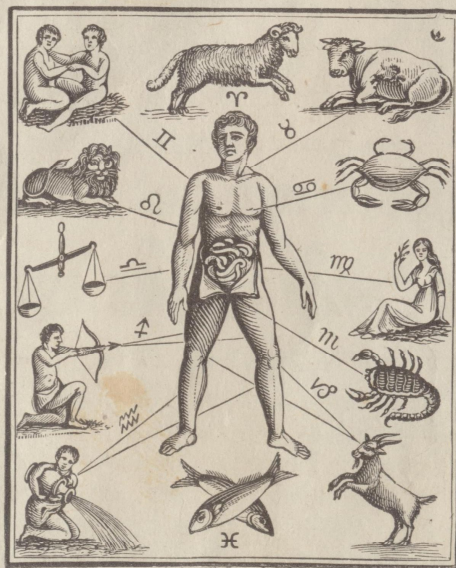
Arms,
♊ Gemini.

Heart,
♌ Leo.

Reins,
♎ Libra

Thighs,
♐ Sagittarius.

Legs,
♒ Aquarius,



The Feet — ♓ Pisces.

Neck,
♉ Taurus.

Breast,
♋ Cancer.

Bowels,
♍ Virgo.

Secrets,
♏ Scorpio.

Knees,
♑ Capricorn,

SHORT ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1910.

Being the second after Leap Year, and the 134th of American Independence.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.							1	MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	SEPT.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		25	26	27	28	29	30	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		29	30	31		1	2	3	OCT.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	30	31						JUNE	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
FEB.				1	2	3	4		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		26	27	28	29	30				30	31					
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26									NOV.			1	2	3	4	5
	27	28						JULY						1	2		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MAR.			1	2	3	4	5		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		10	11	12	13	14	15	16		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		17	18	19	20	21	22	23		27	28	29	30			
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	DEC.					1	2	3
	27	28	29	30	31			AUG.	31								4	5	6	7	8	9	10
APR.						1	2			1	2	3	4	5	6		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		7	8	9	10	11	12	13		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		14	15	16	17	18	19	20		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		21	22	23	24	25	26	27								
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		28	29	30	31											

JOHN BAER'S SONS, PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS,

PROPRIETORS OF

"Der Volksfreund und Beobachter."

AND THE

ENGLISH AND GERMAN LANCASTER ALMANACS.

PUBLISHERS OF

The Wandering Soul; A Mirror of Baptism; The Christians Companion; Conversation on Saving Faith; The Gospel of Nicodemus; The Book of Psalms; and the following German Books; The New Testament, "Das unpartheiische Gesangbuch," "Ausbund," "Eine unpartheiische Lieder-Sammlung," "Die ernsthafte Christen-Pflicht," "Neu vermehrtes Lust - Gärtlein," etc.

Nos. 14-16 North Christian Street, LANCASTER, PA.